NEW SERIES No. 19.

SELECTION FROM THE RECORDS

OF THE OFFICE OF THE

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Published by Authority.

No. 45.

CONTENTS

Lahore:
THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
Contractors to the Punjab Government.

1896.

NEW SERIES No. 19.

SELECTION FROM THE RECORDS

OF THE OFFICE OF THE

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Published by Authority.

No. 45.

CONTENTS.

Lahore:
THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
Contractors to the Punjab Government.

1896.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

KARNAL-AMBALA.

Extracts from the Settlement Report of Karnál-Ambala.

85. Rules for alluvion and diluvion measurements and assessments on the lines of those adopted in Hoshiárpur and Ferozepore, which have received the approval of the Financial Commissioner, will be found in Appendix A. The only points in them which appear to require the orders of Government are—

Alluvion and diluvion assessments.

(*a*) the rates to be adopted; and

(*b*) the provision that land not cultivated at settlement, but subsequently brought under cultivation, can be assessed.

During settlement operations similar rules were tentatively introduced and worked well. Those now drafted for Jagádhri apply to estates affected by the Jamna, the canal, torrents, and ravines. Between its head at Tájáwála and Indri, where the new main canal strikes off into the Bangar, the Western Jamna Canal runs in the Khádir, and in great part along old channels. Its action is, therefore, very similar to that of a river, and a good deal of harm is sometimes caused to the adjacent lands. The great damage done in Jagádhri by the encroachments of ravines on the cultivated fields was pointed out in the 89th and 99th paragraphs of the assessment report. In Pípli ravines do little harm, and the only torrents which carry away or throw up land to any appreciable extent are the Umla and Márkanda. Measurements will, therefore, be confined to these two streams. The Indri rules will apply to villages affected by the Jamna and its spill channels, the Western Jamna Canal, and the Buddhakhera Escape. Separate rules have had to be framed for the Umballa tahsíls and for Indri, because, while the villages of the former have fixed boundaries and alluvion and diluvion in the true sense of these terms cannot take place, those of the latter follow the deep-stream rule. The rates fixed for the Jamna villages are shown below:—

Details.	Southern Jamna Khadir, Jagadhri.		Northern Jamna Khadir Jagadhri, and Khadir Pipli.		Khadir Indri.	
	Per katcha bigah.	Per acre.	Per katcha bigah.	Per acre.	Per katcha bigah.	Per acre.
Lowest	1⅜ annas	8 annas	1⅜ annas	8 annas	1⅜ ánnas	8 annas
Middle	3½ "	1 rupee	3 "	14½ "	3 "	14½ "
Highest	5 "	1½ "	4½ "	1¼ rupee	4 "	1 rupee,

The directions in the rules as to the determination of the class to which land belongs are intended to guide but not to fetter the assessing officer; they point to the description of crops grown as the best indication of the quality of the soil. Some definite instructions were certainly required, for without them assessments had often been made in a very unequal and even oppressive manner. Uncultivated land was charged at cultivated rates on the ground that the inspecting officer thought it could be cultivated. As a rule the zamíndár ploughs wherever he can do so with profit, and under the old system he sometimes found himself in the position of the Israelites when Pharaoh told them they were idle and ordered them to make bricks without straw. Both on the Jamna and on the hill torrents a rate of one-anna will be charged on new land which is fit for grazing and on land once cultivated which has deteriorated but is still fit for grazing. In the case of fields injured by the canal, hill streams, or ravines, the original assessment will be remitted if the land has become unculturable, while it will be reduced to one-half if its productive powers have been seriously diminished but it is still capable of tillage. On the Jamna alluvion and diluvion measurements will be made yearly, elsewhere, except in special cases, they will only take place in the year when an estate comes under quadrennial attestation.

Extracts from Financial Commissioner's Review of the Settlement Report of Karnál-Amballa.

23. Rules for the periodical measurement and assessment of lands affected by the action of the river, canal, torrents, or ravines in Jagádhri, Pípli, and Indri, have been framed on the same lines as the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur di-alluvion rules, and have been approved by the Financial Commissioner. They will be found in Appendix A to Mr. Douie's report, and require the formal sanction of Government.

Di-alluvion rules.

Extracts from Government Review of the Settlement Report of Karnál-Ambala.

6. The rules for the assessment of lands affected by the action of rivers, the canal, and ravines given in Appendix A to the Settlement Report are approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor. The following addition may be made to Rule 4 (*a*) :—" None of the rates mentioned in Rule 3 should be applied for the first time, nor should a higher be substituted for a lower rate, in a year in which the crop sown has failed badly." In Rule 9 (*a*) for Jagádhri and Pípli the words " under Rule 3 " should be struck out, and in Rule 9 (*b*) " this rule " should be substituted for " Rule 3. "

Instructions for the assessment of lands affected by river and canal action in Tahsils Pipli and Jagadhri and by ravine action in Jagadhri.

The following rules apply to the River Jamna with its spill channels, and the Western Jamna Canal in Jagádhri and Pípli, to ravines in Jagádhri, and to the following hill streams with their spill channels and affluents in both tahsíls :—

Jagádhri.

Som.
Pathrála or Boli.
Chautang.
Rakshi.
Pandoi.

Pípli.

Umla.
Márkanda, including the Betan and Gadla channels.

A.—ASSESSMENT RULES APPLICABLE TO ESTATES SUBJECT TO THE ACTION OF THE JAMNA.

When land assessed as cultivated is rendered unfit for cultivation, or land assessed as pasture unfit for grazing, by river action, the original assessment will be remitted.

2. Assessed cultivated land which has, owing to river action, ceased to be fit for cultivation, but is fit for grazing, and unassessed land which has, owing to the same cause, become fit for grazing, will be assessed at 1 anna per acre or $2\frac{1}{2}$ pies per kacha bigah.

3. The following rates will be applied in assessing new cultivation and cultivated land subject to river action which has improved or deteriorated, provided that no land which was cultivated at Settlement, and the assessment of which has not thereafter been remitted or reduced under these rules, shall pay a higher assessment than that imposed upon it at Settlement :—

Rates on cultivation—

(*a*) In Pípli and Northern Jamna Khádir Circle of Jagádhri :—

	Rs.	a.		As.	p.	
Lowest	0	8	per acre =	1	8	per kacha bigah.
Middle	0	$14\frac{1}{2}$	" =	3	0	"
Highest or full.	1	4	" =	4	2	"

(*b*) In Southern Jamna Khádir Circle of Jagádhri :—

	Rs.	a.		As.	p.	
Lowest	0	8	per acre =	1	8	per kacha bigah.
Middle	1	0	" =	3	4	"
Highest or full.	1	8	" =	5	0	"

4. The application of one or other of these rates is a matter within the discretion of the assessing officer. But, in exercising this discretion, he will be guided by the following instructions :—

*(*a*). The character of the crops which are raised on the land is the best test of its quality. None of the rates mentioned in Rule 3 should be applied for the first time, nor should a higher be substituted for a lower rate, in a year in which the crop sown has failed badly.

---

*As amended by paragraph 6 of Government Review of Final Settlement Report.

(*b*). Land which has only recently become fit for cultivation in consequence of the action of the river, and land which has been injured by deposits of sand, is usually sown with such inferior crops as *masri*, *jaumasri*, *alsi* and barley. Such land should be assessed, according to its apparent quality, at the lowest or at the middle rate.

(*c*). Generally speaking, the lowest rate will only be suitable in the first year of cultivation, when the land has been roughly cleared of *jhao* and sown with *masri*, &c., but the lowest rate may be retained in subsequent years if the quality of the soil and crops renders this course desirable.

(*d*). When the land yields fair crops of wheat, maize, or other superior staples, or when two crops are raised from it in a single year, the highest rate should usually be charged. But the highest rate should not be charged, although the crop is of a superior class, if the yield is markedly inferior.

(*e*). The Settlement rate or the full rate imposed under clause (*d*) should not subsequently be lowered because the land is found to be sown with inferior crops, unless there is reason to believe that its quality has deteriorated owing to river action.

(*f*). When it is doubtful which of two rates should be applied, the lower should be taken.

5. The classification of land should not be too minute. If a survey number is not very large, it will usually be best to apply a single rate to the whole number, although different parts of the field may differ somewhat in the character of the crops grown and in the quality of the soil.

6. In calculating the revenue, no fractions of a bigah less than half will be taken into account. Any number of biswás below six will be disregarded. Six to fourteen biswás will be treated as half a bigah, and any number of biswás above fourteen as a whole bigah.

B.—ASSESSMENT RULES APPLICABLE TO ESTATES SUBJECT TO THE ACTION OF THE CANAL, TORRENTS, OR RAVINES.

7. The 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 6th of the rules applicable to estates subject to the action of the Jamna apply *mutatis mutandis*.

8. When cultivated land has been materially injured by the action of the canal, torrents, or ravines, but is still capable of cultivation, half the assessment imposed at Settlement will be remitted. The full rate will be re-imposed if the land again becomes of average quality.

9. Land which was unassessed at Settlement, but has since become capable of cultivation owing to the action of the canal or torrents, may be assessed, according to its quality, at the full village assessment rate for unirrigated land or at half the full rate, provided—

*(*a*) that the above rates shall not be imposed unless the land is actually cultivated ;

*(*b*) where in the same estate there are two rates, one for land which at Settlement was affected by the river, and one for land which was not so affected, the former is the rate to be used in applying this rule.

C.—PROCEDURE.

10. In each year, as soon as the river has fallen to its ordinary cold-weather level, measurements will be made in the case of estates on the Jamna, in order to bring to record the changes caused by river action, and to assess land which has improved or deteriorated from the same cause.

*As amended by paragraph 6 of Government Review of Final Settlement Report.

11. In the case of estates affected by the canal, torrents, or ravines, measurements will ordinarily only be made in the year when the quadrennial attestation of the estates takes place, provided that the Deputy Commissioner may order the lands in any estate to be measured and assessed in a year, other than that of quadrennial attestation, if changes have occurred in the estate as a whole, or in individual holdings of sufficient importance to render this course desirable. In the case of a large estate, part of which comes under special attestation in one year, and part in a second year, the measurements should, as a rule, be made in the first year.

12. Early in October the Tahsíldár will send to the Deputy Commissioner a list of estates not coming under quadrennial attestation in which he proposes to make measurements under Rule 2, explaining the grounds of his proposal. The Deputy Commissioner will return the list with his orders on it to the Tahsíldár.

13. The estates having fixed boundaries, changes are confined to alteration of class, the total area of each estate remaining unaffected.

14. The patwári will draw on his *girdáwari* map a thin red line round all areas previously assessed below Settlement or full rates, including areas assessed after Settlement at grazing rates and all areas improved or deteriorated by river action in the past year. He will note the English year at one or more places on the line. If the land lies in several blocks, each should be enclosed by a red line and numbered *a*, *b*, *c*, &c. The block or blocks will contain—

(*a*) all land previously assessed below Settlement or full rates, including land assessed at grazing rates after Settlement;

(*b*) all cultivated land previously assessed at Settlement or full rates, which has changed for the worse;

(*c*) all land previously unassessed which has been cultivated or become fit for grazing.

In defining the limits of the "blocks," fields should be treated as a whole and entirely included or excluded. If the river bed as it existed at Settlement has been given a single number, each square should now be treated as a field and dealt with under section 81 of Part I of Rules under the Land Revenue Act.

15. The patwári will prepare in duplicate a tracing or tracings of the areas mentioned in Rule 14. He will then make any measurements required, and draw up in duplicate a *khasra* in Form A of all fields included in these tracings. He will fill up the first nine columns in ink, and columns 10 and 11 in pencil. He will also make in the register of fields previously assessed below full rates (Statement B) the necessary entries relating to crops grown in the past year, or, in the case of villages affected by torrents, ravines, or the canal, in all years since alluvion and diluvion assessments were last made.

16. When the measurements are to be inspected by any officer, the patwári will plant flags round the areas mentioned in Rule 14.

17. The kánúngo will satisfy himself that the patwári has included in his maps and *khasra* all land which under Rule 14 should be so included, will test the measurements, and check the *khasra*.

18. As soon as the *khasra* has been checked by the kánúngo, the patwári will prepare, in duplicate, in Form C a village abstract of changes due to river, canal, or ravine action. He will make all the entries in columns 1 to 3, and also those giving the details of area and revenue for the previous year, in ink. The entries showing deductions and additions and the area and revenue for the current year will be made in pencil.

19. The Tahsíldár will test the maps, &c., on the spot, and pass orders as to classes of soil and rates after inspecting the fields and examining the entries in Forms A and B. He will have entered in ink in the *khasra* the class and rate for each field as determined by himself. He will then make the patwári complete under his directions Form C, and enter in Form B all fields assessed for the first time below Settlement or full rates. He will also have an extract from Register B, showing those numbers only of which the assessment has been changed in the current year, put on the file. This extract should only give the

entries relating to these fields for the past four years. He will add a brief note to the file, explaining the changes which have occurred and his assessment proposals. He will then sign the maps, *khasrás*, extract from register and abstracts of area and revenue (Form C), taking over the extract and the Government copies of the other papers. He will also sign the register (Form B), which the patwári will retain in addition to his own copies of the other papers.

20. When the Revenue Officer who is empowered to pass final orders on the assessment disposes of the case (*see* paragraph 18 of Revenue Circular 33), any corrections in the papers required will be made in the Government copies, and the patwári will be ordered to correct his own copies. He will also prepare in duplicate a *khewat*, showing the result of the new assessment (Form D), and forward both copies to the Tahsíldár through the kánúngo. The Tahsíldár will see that the *khewat* agrees with the orders, and, signing both copies, will file one with the record and return the other to the patwári. The latter will embody the new figures in future *báchh* papers, and will give a *fard* showing the result, free of charge, to each khewatdár concerned.

21. The whole file regarding changes of assessment due to river, canal, or ravine action will be prepared on Lucknow paper, stitched at the back in book form. The tracings of maps will be on sheets not exceeding the size of a regular mapping sheet. These will be placed in an envelope of the full size of the file, and will not be folded more than twice.

22. The district report on changes of assessment due to river, canal, or ravine action will be prepared in Form E, which will take the place of Form XXVA prescribed in Revenue Circular 33.

23. Cases frequently occur in which remission of the current demand is required in consequence of destructive inundation, although no permanent injury has been done to the soil rendering a reduction of revenue needful. When making his inspection, the Tahsíldár should report on all such cases, including cases occurring in estates in which no measurements will be made in the current year. Reports recommending such remissions should be made in Forms A or B appended to Revenue Circular 31 instead of in Form XXVB appended to Circular 33, and should be submitted for sanction along with Form E.

A.—*Khasra of changes due to River, Canal, or Ravine action during year 18 .*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							FORMER REVENUE CLASS AND DEMAND.		PROPOSED REVENUE CLASS AND DEMAND.		
Serial No.	No. of holding.	Khasra No.	Patti.	Owner.	Tenant.	Area.	Class.	Demand.	Class.	Demand.	REMARKS.
						B. B.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
	7	11	Alfu ...	Rahíma	Jot Rám	17 6	Kharij parta ...	...	Charand	0 3 7	
2	9	27	Do. ...	Kishn Dás	Khudkásht ...	20 11	Charand	0 4 3	Adna	2 2 0	
						20 5	Bandobasti... ...	6 4 0	Darmiyána... ...	3 13 0	
						40 16		6 8 3		5 15 0	
3	9	28	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	15 10	Darmiyána... ...	2 14 0	Kámil	4 0 0	

Columns 8 and 10.—The only revenue classes will be in the case of lands subject to the action of the Jamna.

(a). Unassessed (*kharij parta*).
(b). Fit for grazing (*charand*).
(c). Paying Settlement rate on cultivation or grazing (*bandobasti*).
(d). Paying full rate (*kámil*).
(e). Paying middle rate (*darmiyána*).
(f). Paying lowest rate (*adna*).

And in the case of lands subject to the action of torrents, canal, or ravines.

(a). Unassessed (*kharij parta*).
(b). Fit for grazing (*charand*).
(c). Paying Settlement rate (*bandobasti*).
(d). Paying half rate (*nisfi*).

In the form entries have been made for three fields.

B.—*Register of Fields assessed below full rates and of Fields assessed at grazing rates.*

Khasra No.	Name of owner and tenant (briefly).	SAMBAT 19 .				SAMBAT 19 .				and so on, making columns for 20 years.
		Area cultivated.	*Crops.*		Rate.	Area cultivated.	*Crops.*		Rate.	
			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif	Rabi.		

1. Form B will be written up continuously in a bound volume for the whole period of Settlement.
2. A field number will be scored out in red ink when the assessment is entirely remitted or when the full rate is imposed. If it again becomes assessable a new entry will be made.

C.—*Abstract Mauzawár Statement of changes ascertained at end of Kharíf, Sambat* 19 , *A.D.* 18 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Assessment No.	Name of estate and assessment circle.	Detail.	Land still paying Settlement rate on cultivation or grazing.		Land charged with a new rate since Settlement. *At full rate, 4 annas 2 pies per kacha bigah.*		*At middle rate, 3 annas per kacha bigah.*		*At lowest cultivated rate, 1 anna 8 pies per kacha bigah.*		*At grazing rate, 2½ pies per kacha bigah.*		Land not assessed.	Total.		Revenue by last kistbandi.	Difference between revenue by Kistbandi and revenue as now ascertained.	
			Area.	Demand.	Area.	Demand.	Area.	Demand.	Area.	Demand.	Area.	Demand.	Area.	Area.	Demand.		Excess to be collected as fluctuating revenue.	Deficiency to be remitted.
			Bigahs.	Rs.	Bigahs.	Rs.	Bigahs.	Rs.	Bigahs.	Rs.	Bigahs.	Rs.	Bigahs.	Bigahs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Baopur Northern Jamna Khadir.	By last year's paper ending Rabi Sambat 19	2,140	520	240	62	350	66	200	21	1,800	23	1,596	6,326	692			
		Deduct. 1. Old figures for land of which rate has been changed for the better	...	...	...	...	20	4	...	...	100	1	50	170	5			
		2. Old figures for land of which rate has been changed for the worse	40	10	100	26	120	22	...	...	...	...	...	260	58			
		Total	40	10	100	26	140	26	...	...	100	1	50	430	63			
		Add. 3. New figures for land of which rate has been changed for the better	...	...	70	18	100	19	...	...	...	...	...	170	37			
		4. New figures for land of which rate has been changed for the worse	...	...	...	...	100	19	160	17	...	...	...	260	36			
		Total	...	...	70	18	200	38	160	17	..	...	...	430	73			
		Area and revenue ascertained for Kharíf 19 and Rabi 19	2,100	510	210	54	410	78	360	38	1,700	22	1,546	6,326	702	692	10	

NOTES.—1. This is the form for villages on the Jamna. The rates entered are those for Pípli and the Northern Jamna Khádir of Jagádhri. In the form for villages subject to the action of the canal, torrents, or ravines, substitute for columns 6 to 11 two columns :

At half rates.	
Area.	Demand.

2. The area figures in column 15 under "Deduct (1) and (2)" must equal those under "Add (3) and (4)" respectively.
3. If the *kistbandi* has been submitted at the proper time, the entry in column 17 should agree with the revenue by last year's papers shown in column 16.

D.—*Khewat showing changes in revenue of Holdings as ascertained at end of Kharíf, Sambat 19 .*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Khewat No. in last jamabandi.	Khatauni No.	Name of khewatdár with name of tenant where necessary.	Amount of revenue of khata according to last year's papers.	Khasra No.	FORMER.			PRESENT.			DIFFERENCE.		Amount of revenue for each khata for new year.	REMARKS.
					Area.	Rate.	Demand.	Area.	Rate.	Demand.	Increase.	Decrease.		
			Rs. a. p.		B.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	B.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	

1. Only those *khewat* numbers need be shown in which changes have taken place.
2. Each *khasra* number in which change has taken place should be shown separately, and columns 6 to 13 filled up for it. The remaining fields of the holding need not be shown separately.

E.—*Annual Statement showing alterations in the Land Revenue Demand in District due to the action of Rivers, the Canal, and Ravines.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Land still paying the Settlement rate on cultivation or grazing.		Land charged with a new rate since Settlement.		Land not assessed.	Total.			Difference between revenue by last kistbandi and revenue as now ascertained.		
Tahsil.	Name of river, torrent, or canal.	Number of estates affected.	Detail of Changes.	Area.	Demand.	Area.	Demand.	Area.	Area.	Demand.	Revenue by last kistbandi.	Excess to be collected as fluctuating land revenue.	Deficiency to be remitted.	Remarks explaining entries in columns 7 and 8, and showing area assessed at each of the rates allowed by the rules.
JAGADHRI.	JAMNA.	40	Area and revenue by last year's papers ending Rabi 19	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
			Deduct. 1. Old figures for land which has been changed for the better											
			Deduct. 2. Old figures for land which has been changed for the worse											
			Total											
			Add. 3. New figures for land which has been changed for the better											
			Add. 4. New figures for land which has been changed for the worse											
			Total											
			Area and revenue ascertained for Kharíf 19 and Rabi 19											

Notes.—1. Each river or torrent will be shown separately in column 2.

2. All villages affected by ravine action will be shown together, and the entry in column 2 will be "Ravines."

3. The entries relating to assigned revenue will be made in red ink, and the additions or reductions under the head of commutation to be made in the *kistbandi* will be noted at the end of the statement.

4. If the district land revenue roll has been prepared at the proper time, the entry in column 12 should agree with the demand by last year's papers in column 11.

5. In columns 13 and 14 the net Mauzawár increases and decreases will be shown; thus in columns 13 and 14 the entries will be the sums of the entries in columns 18 and 19, respectively, of the abstract Mauzawár Statements C.

Instructions for the assessment of Lands affected by River and Canal action in Pargana Indri.

THE following rules apply to the River Jamna with its spill channels including the Nun and Puran nalás, and to the Western Jamna Canal above Indri and the Buddhakhera escape channel:—

A.—ASSESSMENT RULES APPLICABLE TO ESTATES SUBJECT TO THE ACTION OF THE JAMNA.

1. When land assessed as cultivated is carried away or rendered unfit for cultivation, or land assessed as pasture is carried away or rendered unfit for grazing by river action, the original assessment will be remitted.

2. New uncultivated land added by alluvion which is fit for grazing, unassessed land which has become fit for grazing owing to the action of the river, and assessed cultivated land which has from the same cause ceased to be fit for cultivation but is fit for grazing, will be assessed at 2½ pies per kacha bigah, or one anna per acre.

3. In villages subject to the action of the Jamna and its spill channels, the following rates will be applied in assessing new cultivated land added by alluvion, land not cultivated at Settlement but subsequently brought under cultivation, and land cultivated at Settlement which has improved or deteriorated, provided that—

(a) no land which was cultivated at Settlement, and the assessment of which has not thereafter been remitted or reduced under these rules, shall pay a higher assessment than that imposed upon it at Settlement; and

(b) the assessment will not be reduced for deterioration not due to the action of the river.

Rates on Cultivation.

Lowest	1 anna 8 pies per kacha bigah	or 8 annas per acre.
Middle	3 annas " "	" or 14½ "
Highest	4 " " "	" or Re. 1⅕ "

4. The application of one or other of these rates is a matter within the discretion of the assessing officer. But, in exercising this discretion, he will be guided by the following instructions:—

(a). The character of the crops which are raised on the land is the best test of its quality.

(b). Land which has only recently become fit for cultivation in consequence of the action of the river and land which has been injured by deposits of sand is usually sown with such inferior crops as *masri*, *jaumasri*, *alsi*, and barley. Such land should be assessed, according to its apparent quality, at the lowest or at the middle rate.

(c). Generally speaking, the lowest rate will only be suitable in the first year of cultivation, when the land has been roughly cleared of *jhao* and sown with *masri*, &c. But the lowest rate may be retained in subsequent years if the quality of the soil and crops renders this course desirable.

(d). When the land yields fair crops of wheat, maize, or other superior staples, or when two crops are raised from it in a single year, the highest rate should usually be charged. But the highest rate should not be charged, although the crop is of a superior class, if the yield is markedly inferior.

(e). The settlement rate, or the full rate imposed under clause (d), should not subsequently be lowered because the land is found to be sown with inferior crops, unless there is reason to believe that its quality has deteriorated owing to river action.

(*f*). Where it is doubtful which of two rates should be applied, the lower should be taken.

5. The classification of land should not be too minute. If a survey number is not very large, it will usually be best to apply a single rate to the whole number, although different parts of the field may differ somewhat in the character of the crops grown and in the quality of the soil.

6. In calculating the revenue, no fractions of a bigah less than half will be taken into account. Any number of biswás below six will be disregarded. Six to 14 biswás will be treated as half a bigah, and any number of biswás above 14 as a whole bigah.

B.—ASSESSMENT RULES APPLICABLE TO ESTATES SUBJECT TO THE ACTION OF THE CANAL AND THE BUDDHAKHERA ESCAPE.

7. The 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 6th of the rules applicable to estates subject to the action of the Jamna apply *mutatis mutandis*.

8. When cultivated land has been materially injured by the action of the canal or the Buddhakhera escape, but is still capable of cultivation, half the assessment imposed at Settlement will be remitted. The full rate will be re-imposed if the land again become of average quality.

9. Land which was unassessed at Settlement, but has since become capable of cultivation owing to the action of the canal or of the Buddhakhera escape, may be assessed, according to its quality, at the full village assessment rate for unirrigated land or at half the full rate, provided—

(*a*) that the above rates shall not be imposed unless the land is actually cultivated;

(*b*) where in the same estate there are two rates, one for land which at Settlement was affected by the canal or escape channel and one for land which was not so affected, the former is the rate to be used in applying this rule.

C.—PROCEDURE.

10. In each year, as soon as the river has fallen to its ordinary cold-weather level, measurements will be made in the case of estates on the Jamna in order to bring to record the changes caused by river action and to assess land which has improved or deteriorated from the same cause.

11. In the case of estates affected by the canal or the Buddhakhera escape, measurements will ordinarily only be made in the year when the quadrennial attestation of the estate takes place, provided that the Deputy Commissioner may order the lands in any estate to be measured and assessed in a year other than that of quadrennial attestation, if changes have occurred in the estate as a whole or in individual holdings of sufficient importance to render this course desirable. Early in October the Tahsíldár will send to the Deputy Commissioner a list of estates not coming under quadrennial attestation in which he proposes to make measurements, explaining the grounds of his proposal. The Deputy Commissioner will return the list with his orders on it to the Tahsíldár.

12. In cases of diluvion the patwári will chain the remaining parts of fields which have been partly washed away, and will by offsets from the nearest squares plot on the *girdáwari* map the position of the edge of the river, showing it by a red line, at both ends of which he will write "burdi" and the English year.

13. In the case of alluvion—

(*a*) if the area gained is included in the *girdáwari* map, the patwári will plot the boundary of the new land, as in the case of diluvion, showing it by a red line, at both ends of which he will write "barámad" and the English year;

(b) if the land gained was not included in the *girdáwari* map, but was included in the Settlement map or in any subsequent map, the patwári, after plotting the line of the river by prolonging the squares up to the deep stream, will trace the old field boundaries in red ink from the proper map on to his *girdáwari* map;

(c) if the land gained has not before been included in the estate, the patwári will map the new land by extending the squares as above, and will divide it into numbers corresponding with the limits of the squares.

14. Whether the field numbers are according to squares or according to former boundaries of properties, sub-numbers will not be made for plots of new cultivation or for temporary cultivating holdings. The premature record of cultivators' sub-numbers should be avoided, because such divisions are often obliterated and recast, and their introduction into the map and annual papers complicates future business.

NOTE.—Rules 12 to 14 do not apply to estates on the canal, the Buddhakhera escape, or spill channels of the Jamna, such as the Puran, where changes are confined to alteration of class.

15. The patwári will draw a green line on the map round (a) all land which has been improved or deteriorated by river action during the year, and (b) all land previously assessed below Settlement or full rates, including land assessed after Settlement at grazing rates. If the land lies in several blocks, each should be enclosed by a green line and numbered a, b, c, &c. In defining the limits of blocks, fields should be treated as a whole and entirely included or excluded.

16. The patwári will prepare in duplicate tracings of the areas mentioned in Rules 13 and 15, and draw up in duplicate *khasrás* of land lost by diluvion (Form A), gained by alluvion (Form B), and improved or deteriorated by river action (Form C). In Form C he will fill up the first 9 columns in ink and columns 10 to 12 in pencil. He will also make in the register of fields previously assessed below full rates (Form D) the necessary entries relating to crops grown in the past year, or, in the case of villages affected by the canal or the Buddhakhera escape, in all years since alluvion and diluvion measurements were last made.

17. When the measurements are to be inspected by any officer, the patwári will plant flags round the areas mentioned in Rules 13 and 15.

18. The kánúngo will satisfy himself that the patwári has included in his maps and *khasra* all land which under Rules 13 and 15 should be included, will test the measurements, and check the *khasra*.

19. As soon as the *khasra* has been checked by the kánúngo, the patwári will prepare in duplicate in Form E a village abstract of changes due to river or canal action. He will make all the entries in columns 1 to 3, and also those giving the details of area and revenue for the previous year in ink. The entries showing deductions and additions and the area and revenue for the current year will be made in pencil.

20. The Tahsíldár will test the maps, &c., on the spot, and pass orders as to classes of land, rates, and revenue after inspecting the fields and examining the entries in the *khasrás* and in Form D. He will have entered in ink in the *khasra*, the class and rate for each field as determined by himself. He will at the same time make the patwári enter in Form D the rate against each field of which the class has been changed, and also all fields assessed for the first time below Settlement or full rates. He will also have an extract from Form D, showing those numbers only of which the assessment has been changed in the current year, put on the file. This extract will only give the entries relating to these fields for the past four years. Form E will be completed by the patwári under the Tahsíldár's directions. The Tahsíldár will add a brief note to the file, explaining the changes which have occurred and his assessment proposals. He will then sign the maps, *khasrás*, extract from Form D, and abstract of area and revenue

(Form E), taking over the extract and the Government copies of the other papers. He will also sign the register (Form D), which the patwári will retain in addition to his own copies of the other papers.

21. When the Revenue Officer who is empowered to pass final orders on the assessment disposes of the case (*see* paragraph 18 of Revenue Circular No. 33), any corrections in the papers required will be made in the Government copies, and the patwári will be ordered to correct his own copies. He will also prepare in duplicate a *khewat* showing the result of the new assessment (Form F), and forward both copies to the Tahsíldár through the Kánúngo. The Tahsíldár will see that the *khewat* agrees with the orders, and signing both copies will file one with the record and return the other to the patwári. The latter will embody the new figures in future *báchh* papers, and will give a *fard*, showing the result free of charge, to each khewatdár concerned.

22. The whole file regarding changes of assessment due to river or canal action will be prepared on Lucknow paper stitched at the back in book form. The tracings of maps will be on sheets not exceeding the size of a regular mapping sheet. These will be placed in an envelope of the full size of the file, and will not be folded more than twice.

23. The district report on changes of assessment due to river or canal action will be prepared in Form G, which will take the place of Form XXVA prescribed in Revenue Circular 33.

24. Cases frequently occur in which remission of the current demand is required in consequence of destructive inundation, although no permanent injury has been done to the soil rendering a reduction of revenue needful. When making his inspection, the Tahsíldár should report on all such cases, including cases occurring in estates in which no measurements will be made in the current year. Reports recommending such remissions should be made in Form A or B appended to Revenue Circular 31 instead of in Form XXVB appended to Circular 33, and should be submitted for sanction along with Form G.

Form A.—*Diluvion Khasra (for Villages on the Jamna only).*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
						FORMER AREA, CLASS, AND REVENUE.			LAND LOST.					REMAINING LAND.			
									Dimensions.								
Serial No.	No. of holding	Khasra No.	Taraf or Patti.	Owner.	Tenant.	Area.	Class.	Revenue.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Class.	Revenue.	Area.	Class.	Revenue.	REMARKS.
						B. B.		Rs. a. p.			B. B.		Rs. a. p.	B. B.		Rs.a.p.	

Notes.—The revenue shown in column 17 will not agree with the figure in column 9, minus that in column 14, if the class of the land shown in column 15 has been changed by the action of the river. In that case the land in column 15 will also be shown in Forms C and D, a note to that effect being entered in the Remarks column.

The only revenue classes will be (*a*) unassessed (*khárij parta*).
(*b*) fit for grazing (*charand*).
(*c*) paying Settlement rate on cultivation or grazing (*bandobasti*).
(*d*) paying full rate (*kámil*).
(*e*) paying middle rate (*darmiyána*).
(*f*) paying lowest rate (*adna*).

Form B.—*Alluvion Khasra (for Villages on the Jamna only).*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Serial No.	No. of holding.	Khasra No.	Taraf or Patti.	Owner.	Tenant.	FORMER AREA AND REVENUE.			LAND GAINED.					TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE.			REMARKS.
									Dimensions.								
						Area.	Class.	Revenue.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Class.	Revenue.	Area.	Class.	Revenue.	
						B. B.		Rs. a. p.			B. B.		Rs. a. p.	B. B.		Rs. a. p.	

Notes.—COLUMN 12.—The only revenue classes will be (*a*) unassessed (*khárij parta*).
(*b*) fit for grazing (*charand*).
(*c*) paying Settlement rate on cultivation or grazing (*bandobasti*).
(*d*) paying full rate (*kámil*).
(*e*) paying middle rate (*darmiyána*).
(*f*) paying lowest rate (*adna*).

COLUMN 15.—The whole field should, as a rule, be put in one class with regard to the average quality of the land. If the field was formerly assessed at full or at Settlement rates, and the rate for the whole field is lowered, the former area with the former revenue and class, and the new area, revenue, and class, will be shown in Form C. The whole field will also appear in Form D.

Form C.—*Khasra of changes due to river or canal action during year*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial No.	No. of holding.	Khasra No.	Patti.	Owner.	Tenant.	*Former Area, Revenue, Class, and Demand.*			*Area, Revenue, Class, or Demand.*			REMARKS.
						Area.	Class.	Demand.	Area.	Class.	Demand.	
								Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	

COLUMNS 7 & 10.—The new area may in some cases differ from the old, see notes to Form B, columns 8 and 11. The only revenue classes will be in the case of lands subject to the action of the Jamna—

(*a*) unassessed (*khárij parta*).
(*b*) fit for grazing (*charand*).
(*c*) paying Settlement rate on cultivation or grazing (*bandobasti*).
(*d*) paying full rate (*kámil*).
(*e*) paying middle rate (*darmiyána*).
(*f*) paying lowest rates (*adna*).

And in the case of lands subject to the action of the canal and the Buddhakhera escapes—

(*a*) unassessed (*khárij parta*).
(*b*) fit for grazing (*charand*).
(*c*) paying Settlement rate (*bandobasti*).
(*d*) paying half rates (*nisfi*).

Form D.—*Register of Fields assessed below Full Rates and of Fields assessed at Grazing Rates.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Khasra No.	Name of owner and tenant (briefly).	Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19 .			
		Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.
			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.	

		43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
Khasra No.	Name of owner and tenant (briefly).	Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19 .				Sambat 19			
		Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.	Area cultivated.	Crops.		Rate.
			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.	

1. Form D will be written up continuously in a bound volume for the whole period of Settlement.
2. A field number will be scored out in red ink when the assessment is entirely remitted or when the full rate is imposed. If it again becomes assessable a new entry will be made.

Form E.—*Abstract Mauzawár Statement of changes ascertained at end of Kharif Sambat* 19 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Assessment No.	Name of Estate and Assessment Circle.	Details.	*Land still paying Settlement rate on cultivation or grazing.*		Land charged with a new rate since Settlement.								*Land not assessed.*	Total.		*Revenue by last Kistbandi.*	Difference between revenue by kistbandi and revenue as now ascertained.	
					At full rate, 4 annas per kacha bigah.		*At middle rate 3 annas per kacha bigah.*		*At lowest cultivated rate, 1 as. 8 pies per kacha bigah.*		*At grazing rate, $2\frac{1}{4}$ pies per kacha bigah.*						Excess to be collected as fluctuating revenue.	Deficiency to be remitted.
			Area.	Demand.	Area.	Demand.	Area.	Demand.	Area.	Demand.	Area.	Demand.	Area.	Area.	Demand.			
		By last year's papers ending Rabi, Sambat 19	Bigah.	Rs.	Bigah.	Rs.	Bigah.	Rs.	Bigah.	Rs.	Bigah.	Rs.	Bigah.	Bigah.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Deduct— 1. On account of diluvion ...																
		Deduct— 2. Old figures for land of which rate has been changed for the better																
		Deduct— 3. Old figures for land of which rate has been changed for the worse																
		Total ...																
		Add— 4. On account of alluvion ...																
		Add— 5. New figures for land of which rate has been changed for the better																
		Add— 6. New figures for land of which rate has been changed for the worse																
		Total ...																
		Area and revenue ascertained for Kharif 19 and Rabi 19																

COLUMN 3, HEAD 1.—Figures for diluvion will be got from columns 12 to 14 of Form A.
HEADS 2 & 3.—Figures will be got from columns 7 to 9 of Form C.
HEAD 4.—Figures for alluvion will be got from columns 12 to 14 of Form B.
HEADS 5 & 6.—Figures will be got from columns 10 to 12 of Form C after excluding any land also shown in columns 12 to 14 of alluvion *khasra* (Form B), and therefore shown under head 4.
COLUMNS 6 TO 11.—In case of villages subject to action of canal and Buddhakhera escape, *substitute* for these six columns two columns :—

At half rates.	
Area.	Demand.

COLUMN 15.—Areas in this column under heads 2 and 5 and heads 3 and 6 should agree.
COLUMNS 16 & 17.—If the *kistbandi* has been prepared at the proper time, the entry in column 17 should agree with that in column 16.

Form F.—*Khewat showing changes in revenue of Holdings as ascertained at end of Kharíf Sambat 19 .*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					FORMER.			PRESENT.			DIFFERENCE.			
Khewat No. in last Jamabandi.	Khatauni No.	Name of khewatdár with name of tenant where necessary.	Amount of revenue of khâta according to last year's papers.	Khasra No.	Area.	Rate.	Demand.	Area.	Rate.	Demand.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount of revenue for each khâta for new years.	REMARKS.
			Rs. a. p.		B.	As.	Rs. a. p.	B.	As.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	

1. Only those *khewat* numbers need be shown in which changes have taken place.
2. Each *khasra* number in which change has taken place should be shown separately, and columns 6 to 13 filled up for it. The remaining fields of the holding need not be shown separately.

Form G.—*Annual Statement showing alterations in the Revenue Demand in District due to action of River or Canal.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tahsil or Pargana.	Name of River or Canal.	Number of Estates affected.	Detail of Changes.	*Land still paying the Settlement rate on cultivation or grazing.* Area.	Demand.	*Land charged with a new rate since Settlement.* Area.	Demand.	*Land not assessed.* Area.	Total. Area.	Demand.	Revenue by last kistbandi.	*Difference between revenue by last kistbandi and revenue as now ascertained.* Excess to be collected as fluctuating land revenue.	Deficiency to be remitted.	*Remarks explaining entries in columns 7 and 8 and showing area assessed at each of the rates allowed by the rules.*
				Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
			Area and revenue by last year's papers ending Rabi 19											
			Deduct— 1. On account of diluvion											
			2. Old figures for land which has been changed for the better ...											
			3. Old figures for land which has been changed for the worse ...											
			Total ...											
			Add— 4. On account of alluvion											
			5. New figures for land which has been changed for the better ...											
			6. New figures for land which has been changed for the worse ...											
			Total ...											
			Area and revenue ascertained for Kharíf 19 and Rabi 19											

Columns 11 and 12.—If the district rent-roll has been prepared at the proper time, the entry in column 12 should agree with the demand by last year's papers in column 11.

Columns 13 and 14.—Show net mauzawár difference. The entry in column 13 will be the total of the figures in column 18 of the Mauzawár Statement E. The entry in column 14 will be the total of the figures in column 19 of the Mauzawár Statement E.

NORTH-AMBALA.

Extracts from the Settlement Report of the Ambala District.

* * * * * *

152. Instructions for the guidance of officers conducting the annual alluvion and diluvion enquiries in tahsíls Jagádhri and Pípli have been printed as Appendix A. of the Karnál-Ambala Settlement Report. The instructions and forms may be applied to the whole Ambala District, with the exception that the rates of assessment in the Sutlej Bet will be those specified above in paragraph 74, which were approved by the Financial Commissioner in the orders on the Assessment Report and have now been found to work well for some years. The following summary gives the chief instructions, as they will then stand for the Ambala District as a whole :—

Rules for annual alluvion and diluvion assessments.

A.—In the case of lands subject to the action of the Rivers Jamna and Sutlej, the scale of assessment rates to be applied is given below. The particular rate to be applied depends on the quality of the soil for the time being, and is determined primarily by the nature of the crops grown during the year.

* * * * * *

(2) For the Sutlej river villages of Rúpar—

		Rs.	a.	p.			a.	p.	
For good sugarcane land ...		2	8	0	an acre	=	8	4	per kacha bigha.
For ordinary lands.	Highest ...	1	8	0	,,	=	5	0	,,
	Middle ...	1	0	0	,,	=	3	4	,,
	Lowest ...	0	8	0	,,	=	1	8	,,

In the case of both the Jamna and Sutlej waste lands, fit for grazing, are assessed at the rate of one anna an acre, or 2½ pies a bigha.

B.—In the case of villages subject to the action of hill streams or sand the revenue is remitted on cultivated land wholly destroyed by torrents. Where the land is materially injured, but not wholly destroyed, it is assessed at half the revenue rate fixed for that land or for the village at the revised settlement. Similarly land on which the revenue has been remitted or which was unassessed at settlement, and subsequently cultivated owing to the action of streams, may be assessed at full or half rates according to its quality. It is to be hoped that the instructions as regards rates will be followed closely for villages subject to the action of torrents. Any refinement introducing rates other than full or half the rates already in force for the village or land as the case may be leads to complications and mistakes in the village accounts without compensating advantage.

* * * * * *

Extract from the Financial Commissioner's Review of the Ambala Settlement Report.

16. In paragraph 23 of the Financial Commissioner's review of the Karnál-Ambala Settlement Report application was made for the formal sanction of Government to the rules for the periodical measurement of lands affected by the action of the river or by torrents and ravines. Mr. Kensington (paragraph 152) states that these rules are suitable for the Sutlej Bet and for the hill torrents of North Ambala, the rates in the case of the former being those set forth in paragraph 152 (2), which were approved by the Financial Commissioner in the orders on the Assessment Report. As regards the rules applicable to villages subject to the action of hill streams, Mr. Kensington has in paragraph 95 of his report drawn special attention to the circumstance that the land affected by sand and torrential action has been assessed at a specially light rate in the *báchh*, and he points out that such light rate only and not the prevailing rate of the village should be remitted when the land goes altogether out of cultivation. This is a matter which the Deputy Commissioner should bring to the notice of the subordinate Revenue Officials.

Di-alluvion rules.

* * * * * *

Extract from Government Review of the Ambala Settlement Report.

* * * * * *

3. * * * The rules for the guidance of officers conducting the annual alluvion and diluvion enquires referred to in the 152nd paragraph of Mr. Kensington's report are sanctioned with the slight modifications noted in paragraph 6 of the orders passed on the Karnál-Ambala Settlement Report. * * * *

JULLUNDUR DIVISION.

Summary of Correspondence as to Alluvial Assessments in Ludhiána, Hoshiárpur and Jullundur.

LUDHIANA.

In Ludhiána the cultivation not being, as on the lower part of the river, entirely dependent on the land being flooded, a fluctuating assessment for the alluvial lands was not proposed, nor has the annual assessment on lands affected by river action been made to vary according to the kind of crop grown. The system of alluvial *chaks* had been introduced in 1862, and this was retained in the settlement made in 1878-83. The limits of the alluvial tract may be extended, if necessary; while on the other hand a *chak* may be placed under a fixed assessment, if it remains for five years unaffected by the river. Within the *chaks* the rules of assessment are, that all culturable waste pays one anna per acre, and that new cultivation is assessed in the first year at one-fourth of the *ek-fasli* rate of the circle, one-half in the second year, three-fourths in the third year, and the full rate in the fourth year. This rule cannot be departed from in any case. The Settlement Officer proposed to give the District Officer a general power of modifying the rates, but this provision was disallowed by higher authority. The Settlement Commissioner urged that, after the second year, reference should be made to the kind of crop actually grown, and that full rates should be charged as soon as a crop of superior kind was cultivated, but not sooner. The Financial Commissioner (Mr. Lyall), however, considered that, as regards the Ludhiána District, it was too late to alter the orders on this point previously passed by him on the Assessment Reports.*

* Financial Commissioner's No. 209 C. of 20th September 1882.

HOSHIARPUR AND JULLUNDUR.

In the Hoshiárpur District the rule of alluvial assessment in force before the late settlement was that of taking up every case in which increment or decrement has occurred, and assessing each field gained on its estimated value. On the matter coming under discussion in 1882, in connection with the revision of settlement, the Financial Commissioner (Colonel Davies) pointed out that this system had, in 1875, been approved by Government for general adoption, in preference to either the 10 per cent. rule or the *chak* system. There being no necessity in this district for a fluctuating assessment, the above system was therefore continued in Hoshiárpur. But for the guidance of the assessing officer, rules were laid down whereby the rates to be charged on alluvial lands were regulated according to the crop actually grown.

A set of rules and table of rates were prepared by the Settlement Officers of Hoshiárpur and Jullundur jointly, and made applicable to both districts with the sanction of Government †

† Secretary to Government's No. 108 of 20th May 1885.

In Jullundur, as there are many villages, part of the area of which is situated on the high bank of the river quite out of the reach of floods, the rules were made to apply in such cases only to the alluvial *chak*.

The rates fixed are as follows :—

		Per acre. Rs. a. p.
I.	For uncultivated land fit for cattle grazing	0 1 0
II.	For land sown with poor rice (*kharsa*) *swánk*, *ruah*, *methí*, *ken*, *charál*, *matar*, linseed, *masar*, barley, *masar* and barley mixed	0 12 0
III.	For land sown with crops other than the above, not being sugarcane, if only one crop is grown in the year, or if two crops are sown when one or both of them belong to the class mentioned in clause II	1 8 0
IV.	For land sown with sugarcane, or with two crops in the year, except when one of the crops belong to the class mentioned in clause II	2 4 0

Any land uncultivated at settlement, and afterwards cultivated, is liable to the above crop rates. But the grazing rate is applied only to land which the action of the river has, since settlement, rendered fit for grazing. Reduction of the settlement rate on cultivated land is allowed only on proof that its deterioration is the effect of river action, and when once a reduction is allowed, the assessment is thenceforth regulated by the above table only.

Amended forms have been prepared for the use of the patwárís in recording and reporting alluvial changes.

The forms and rules have been extended to the Ferozepore District.

Papers as to Alluvial Assessments in the Ludhiana District.

No. 248, dated Kasauli, 4th September 1882.

From Major E. G. Wace, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, to F. C. Channing, Esq., Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Settlement Commissioner, to Settlement Officer, Ludhiána, No. 631, dated 22nd June 1882.
Settlement Officer's reply, No. 166, dated 18th August 1882, and enclosures, English and Vernacular.
Settlement Officer's subsequent note, dated 29th August.

With reference to the instructions of Government contained in paragraph 2 of the Secretary's letter No. 1078, dated 5th November 1880, I have the honour to submit, for the Financial Commissioner's orders, copy of a correspondence as per margin, on the subject of the entries relating to the fluctuating assessment of the Sutlej Bet lands in the Ludhiána District, which it is proposed to insert in the new tenders of engagement.

2. The Settlement Officer wishes to make these entries in paragraph 14 of the *Wajib-ul-arz*. But I think it is preferable to continue the practice that has arisen since the enactment of the Land Revenue Act, in 1871, and which is based on Section 32 of that Act, *viz.*, to incorporate in the tender of engagement any special conditions attached to the assessment.

See also paragraph 1 of Appendix C., Circular XLII., dated 7th Sept. 1860.

3. I also propose to instruct the Settlement Officer that, when only a part of a village is under fluctuating assessment, there must be prepared for such part an excerpt of the Settlement Record, of the nature directed in Land Revenue Act, Rule C. III., 10. The exact meaning of this rule, read with D. II., 14, is not very clear, and consequently some definite instructions are required. Either columns should be added to the *khewat*, showing separately the land under fixed and fluctuating assessment, and the assessment of each ; or the alluvial *chak* land should be entered in the *khewat* as a separate *táraf*. The former expedient is not a convenient one ; and I recommend that the alluvial *chak*, under fluctuating assessment, be shown at the end of the *khewat* after, and separate from, the land under fixed assessment.

Proceedings, Punjab Government, No. 4 of February 1879 and 5 of May 1879 (R. A. C. Department). See especially in the latter part of para. 2 of Secretary to Government's latter 613, dated 7th May 1879.

4. The draft of conditions framed by the Settlement Officer does not seem to me to express conveniently the system of assessment sanctioned in the Financial Commissioner's orders. But in the first place, I should be glad to know whether I am right in thinking that all the alluvial *chaks* should be treated as off the fixed rent roll and under fluctuating assessment. With reference to the orders of Government, noted in the margin, which have since been uniformly applied, it seems to me clear that the assessments of these alluvial *chaks* must be credited to fluctuating land revenue, and cannot be kept any longer on the fixed rent roll; being sanctioned from year to year, not by the Financial Commissioner, but by the Deputy Commissioner. It was apparently the express intention of Government, in issuing the orders under reference, to gradually take all such assessments off the fixed rent roll. The Settlement Officer's draft entries appear to be framed under the assumption, that the assessment of the alluvial *chaks* should still, as far as possible, be treated as fixed revenue. And in the entries which I propose to substitute for them, I am influenced by a desire to follow the Government's instructions above quoted, and to put the system very clearly before both the landowners and the district authorities.

5. I accordingly enclose two drafts, A. and B., which I would substitute for the draft conditions recommended by the Settlement Officer. The rates stated in paragraph 2 of draft A. differ by decimal fractions of an anna from those sanctioned in paragraph 24 of your No. 50 C. S., dated 1st June 1882. The reason of this is that, in future, all the annual papers will be kept in the kacha bigha, which is $\frac{5}{24}$ths of an acre. I have therefore stated a convenient rate per kacha bigha, which agrees very closely with the rate per acre sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner, and I hope that the slight resulting variation from the Financial Commissioner's acre rate will be passed.

Paragraph 18 of this office No. 149C. dated 25th April 1882, and Settlement Secretary to the Financial Commissioner's No. 2331, dated 3rd April 1882.

6. I have also proposed in my draft conditions another alteration of a more important character, which I desire to recommend earnestly to the consideration of the Financial Commissioner. His orders approved of the Settlement Officer's poposal, that newly cultivated land should be assessed progressively, thus:—

1st year	quarter rate.
2nd year	half rate
3rd year	three-fourth rate.
4th year	full rate.

In paragraph 18 of my letter forwarding the Ludhiána and Jagráon assessments, I remarked that it would not be safe to assess new cultivation by progressive rates of this nature; that such a rule would sometimes be unfair to the owners and sometimes to the State; and that the action of the river on these lands is not uniform, but fickle. I now find that the Assistant Settlement Officer of Hoshiárpur writes in his Garhshankar Assessment Report, concerning the Sutlej Bet of the Garhshankar tahsíl which is nearly opposite to that of the Ludhiána district:—

"The circumstances of newly cultivated alluvial lands vary indefinitely from year to year, so long as they are liable to river action. They may become capable of bearing the best crops in one or two years. They may remain almost valueless for many years. They do most generally gradually improve in quality year by year from the time that they are first thrown up, but very often deterioration sets in just as they are beginning to be valuable. It is impossible to say definitely that the land can bear a previously determined rate of assessment after a fixed number of years. We must, in my opinion, be guided by the circumstances of the case each year."

The only provision in the Settlement Officer of Ludhiána's draft intended to meet these circumstances is as follows:—

"The assessment of the village or *chak*, calculated in the above manner, shall be deemed the revenue rate assessment * * *; but the assessing officer has the power to modify this assessment as he sees fit."

It appears to me that the conditions thus drafted, involve two principles of questionable character. In the first place, they assume four years in advance a progressive improvement of the land, which cannot be safely predicated; and in the next place, in order to correct this element of danger, they allow a discretionary correction of the fixed rates of a very wide character. The proposals also have a third shortcoming, to which I attach much importance. The agriculture of these lands, as, pointed out in paragraphs 17 to 19 of my Ludhiána Review, affords a certain indication of the rates which can properly be assessed from year to year; and yet our rules for their assessment, as now drafted, will contain no provisions intended to direct the attention of assessing officers to this safe source of assistance in their work. Where the system of agriculture is such as to furnish safe guides to assessment, it seems to me to be our duty as it is certianly our best policy, to endeavour to frame our assessment rules in such a way as to direct attention to those guides I also demur to our binding Government to put off the assessment of the full rate until the fourth year after the land is first cultivated. This is a greater delay of the full assessment of such lands, than has as yet been contemplated in any other district; and in the Mooltan Division two years, and sometimes only one, was considered an ample allowance for short assessment.

6. Without repeating what I have already urged at sufficient length in paragraphs 17 to 19 of my Ludhiána Review, I hope that the Financial Commissioner will be willing to approve of the following rule of assessment for the Sutlej Bet; which is neither quite the same as what I previously proposed, nor what was approved in paragraph 10 of the Financial Commissioner's orders on the Ludhiána assessments; but which will, I trust, be found to meet sufficiently the merits of the case, as they are to be gathered both from the Settlement Officer's reports and my own remarks.

"For the first year, one-quarter rates shall be charged; from the second year half rates; and full rates shall be charged, as soon, as wheat, barley, maize, or some other good crop is cultivated, but not sooner."

If the Financial Commissioner will accept this modification of the proposals previously approved by him, I shall feel that the objections urged in my previous paragraph are sufficiently met; and I shall also be able to ask that the same rule be applied to the Sutlej Bet of the Garhshankar tahsíl, and possibly to that of the Jullundur District also. I am convinced that, in these Bet lands, there is no reliable evidence of the fitness of land for assessment at full rates, other than the fact that wheat or some other equally good crop can be successfully cultivated on it. And we shall incur a serious responsibility if we fail to emphasize this in our assessment rules; or if we frame our rules in such general terms as will allow inexperienced assessing officers in the future, as in the past, to suppose that there is any other tangible test of good Bet land.

7. Before forwarding this letter to you, I sent it to the Settlement Officer for perusal; and enclose a note, dated 29th August, written by him in reply. The first paragraph of this note is written under a misapprehension. There will be no need to repeat in each year's engagement the conditions of the assessment. They will be stated once for all in the settlement engagement, of which the patwáris' record will include a copy. I think it important that the practice usually followed, since 1871, of entering the conditions of assessment in the tender of engagement is a convenient one, and that it should be adhered to.

Paragraph 2 of the note shows that the Settlementt Officer has arranged the record of the alluvial *chaks* in the manner suggested in paragraph 3 of this letter.

As regards paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Settlement Officer's note, I should explain that the Settlement Officer has not seen the correspondence of 1879 quoted in paragraph 4 of this letter. It may be that I have misunderstood the intention of Government's letter No. 613, dated 7th May 1879, to your address; but I certainly think that the assessment of these alluvial *chaks* would be more correctly classed as fluctuating than as fixed. There remain the Settlement Officer's paragraphs 5 and 6. After considering these, I have altered the first year's rate from a third, at which I first proposed it, to a quarter. But I do not see my way to altering the rest of my proposals. The matter is for the Financial Commissioner's decision; but neither on my own experience nor with reference to the care that Government requires of us in assessing lands of uncertain quality, can I recommend that the full rate of assessment be charged on new land, unless and until the crops grown evidence its fitness for such a charge. The district revenue establishment is certainly capable of applying correctly and fairly a check of this simple character. The confidence which Mr. Walker expresses in the gradual improvement of new *sailáb* land on the Sutlej does not seem to me to be sound. It is certainly opposed to my own experience, and apparently to Mr. Kensington's, whose remarks I have quoted in paragraph 6 above.

Compare the original description of the system in Appendix C. of Book Circular No. XIII, dated 7th April 1860.

A.—Draft of conditions to be incorporated in the tender of engagements of Bet alluvial chaks of the Ludhiana District under fluctuating assessment.

The assessment of this *mahal* is fluctuating, that is to say, it will be made anew every year, according to the area cultivated and the area of grazing waste.

2. The yearly assessment will be by the agricultural year, commencing with the kharíf and ending with the rabi.

3. The assessment rates will be as follows :—

(1) Land now cultivated, and so assessed at settlement, will continue to pay the *khewat* rate until rendered unculturable by the action of the river. But if any land charged as *do-fasli* is so injured by the river, that it cannot any longer be cultivated as *do-fasli*, it may be reduced to the *ek-fasli* rate.

2. Land cultivated subsequent to settlement will be charged the *ek-fasli* rate of the circle as below, provided that, for the first year only one-quarter rates shall be charged, for the second year half rates, and full rates shall be charged as soon as wheat barley, maize or other good crop is cultivated ; but not sooner.

Tahsíl.	Circle.	Per acre.	Per kacha bigha.
		Rs. A. P.	ANNAS.
Samrála	Bet	1 8 0	5
Ludhiána	Bet kacha	1 12 8	6
	Bet pakka I.	1 8 0	5
	" " II.	1 4 4	4½
Jagráon	Bet	1 4 4	4½

(3) When the full rate has once been charged on new land it will be continued every year, unless the land is injured by river action. If the injury is such as to prevent the cultivation of wheat or other good crop, half the rate shall be remitted. If the injury is such as entirely to prevent cultivation, the whole rate shall be remitted ; and when cultivation is resumed, it will be assessed as above provided for new cultivation.

(4) Every year a rate of one anna per acre will be charged on all land not cultivated, which is suitable for grazing cattle.

(5) In the yearly assessments no rates shall be charged except those above described.

When the whole or part of the land thus assessed at fluctuating rates is no longer affected by the action of the river, and has so remained for five years, the Deputy Commissioner may, on the application of the owners, give to them a fixed *jama* at the above rates. But if subsequently such land again becomes subject to the action of the river, and remissions are consequently required, the *jama* shall again become fluctuating on the same terms as before.

B.—Draft of condition to be incorporated in the tender of engagement of Bet Mahals of the Ludhiana District, not at present subject to river action.

If at any time we apply for a reduction of this assessment on account of river action, and it is necessary to give such a reduction, the Deputy Commissioner can make the *jama* of the whole village, or of such part as he considers right, fluctuating ; and the land so treated will be assessed every year on the terms now sanctioned for fluctuating mahals of this Bet circle.

Copy of a letter No. 631, dated 22nd June 1882, from Major E. G. Wace, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, to the Settlement Officer, Ludhiána.

With reference to the orders of Government contained in my Circular No. 3, dated 24th January 1881, I have the honour to request that you will submit at a very early date, for the Financial Commissioner's approval, a draft of the conditions of assessment which you propose to endorse on the tenders of engagement of the alluvial *chaks* of the Bet circles of the Ludhiána District.

2. This draft should express the orders of the Financial Commissioner contained in paragraph 10 of the Settlement Secretary's No. 50 C.S., dated 1st June 1882, and will apply (except so far as the sanctioned rates of each circle may vary) both to the Samrála and other tahsíls of the district. It should contain a brief statement of the system on which each year's di-alluvion assessments will be made, sufficient both for the information of the owners and for the guidance of the revenue officials.

3. I also solicit your attention to the fourth instruction at the end of paragraph 10 of the Settlement Secretary's letter above quoted. A draft of the entry which you propose to make in the administration papers of the Bet villages and *chaks*, not at present subject to river action, should be submitted for the Financial Commissioner's approval along with that above called for; and the matter should be explained in your final report.

Copy of a letter No. 166, dated 18th August 1882, from T. G. Walker, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ludhiána, to the Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to your No. 631, dated 22nd June 1882, I have the honour to enclose—

(1) Draft of conditions to be entered in clause 14 of the *Wájib-ul-arz* of villages and alluvial *chaks* of which the assessments are liable to annual revision—(English).

(2) Draft of the entry to be made in section 14 of the *Wájib-ul-arz* of all Bet villages not at present subject to the action of the river—(English).

(3) Two forms of tender of engagement for villages (*a*) of which the whole land is in the kacha circle, (*b*) in which only a portion or *chak* is so situated.—(These are in vernacular).

2. I think that it will be very much more convenient to refer in the term of engagement to the *Wájib-ul-arz* than to give any details in the former paper, as they would be out of place there.

3. I would request your attention to the last paragraph of I, in which I propose to give the Deputy Commissioner the power to remove a village from the kacha to the pakka circle. I think it is necessary that he should have this power, as well as that entered in II. When a village has ceased to be affected by the direct action of the river, its assessment ought to be fixed, and no room for further interference be given. It has been the past practice to go on altering the assessment for eight or ten years after the river had receded several miles from the village, merely because a field was better or worse cultivated in one year than in another.

I.- Draft of conditions to be entered in clause 14 of Wajib-ul-arz of villages and alluvial chak of which the assessments are liable to annual revision.

This village is wholly (or partially) in the kacha Bet, and the agreement with Government is that (in the kacha *chak*) annually remission will be given for loss caused by the action of the river, and the assessment be enhanced on account of culturable land recovered from the river, or of land situated in the kacha *chak* brought under cultivation The assessment of the village shall be increased or decreased by the net gain or loss. Remission shall be given for land hitherto shown in the papers as cultivated or culturable waste, that may go by diluvion or be rendered barren by sand, &c., (*regmar, khalmár*,) at the full revenue rate of the circle as given below.

Fresh land recovered from the river shall be assessed at the rates of the circle whether culturable waste or cultivated, and in the case of culturable waste situated in the kacha *chak*, which is brought under cultivation, the culturable rate shall be replaced by that on cultivation. But the assessment on newly cultivated land shall be progressive, thus—

One-quarter, the first year;

One-half, the second year;

Three-quarters, the third year;

Full rate on cultivation, the fourth year.

The full rate on cultivation is the *ek-fasli* revenue rate for the circle, and this shall not be exceeded.

Lands now classed as *ek-fasli* shall not hereafter be assessed as *do-fasli.* Reductions may be given on account of *do-fasli* land where, owing to the direct action of the river, the land ceases to be of this quality. The *ek-fasli* rate shall be applied.

The assessment of the village or circle, calculated in the above manner, shall be deemed the revenue rate assessment of the village or *chak* for the year; but the assessing officer has the power to modify this assessment as he sees fit.

The revenue rates for the circle are as follows:—

Soil.	Rate per acre.	Rate per bigha, pakka.	Rate per bigha, kacha.
SAMRÁLA.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Culturable waste	0 1 0	0 0 7½	0 0 2½
Ek-fasli	1 8 0	0 15 0	0 5 0
Do-fasli	2 10 0	1 10 3	0 8 9

If, at any time, the lands of the village cease to be subject to the direct action of the river, the proprietors may apply to the Deputy Commissioner to have the village transferred to the pakka circle, and the Deputy Commissioner shall have the power, if it appear that the village has been permanently removed from the direct action of the river, to transfer it to the pakka circle, and the assessment shall thereafter cease to be liable to annual revision. If subsequently the village again suffer loss from the action of the river, the Deputy Commissioner may, on application of the proprietors, to this effect, transfer the village to the kacha circle.

II.—Draft of condition as to di-alluvion to be entered in Bet villages not at present subject to the direct action of the river.

This village is at present entirely in the pakka Bet, and it will not be transferred to the kacha or alluvial *chak* list or any alteration be made in its assessment on account of the action of the river, until it becomes necessary to give a reduction of its fixed assessment on account of such action. Whenever an application is made for the reduction of the fixed assessment of a village on account of river action, and the Deputy Commissioner finds it necessary to allow it, he can transfer the village, or part of it, to the kacha or alluvial *chak* list, and bring it under the rules applicable to the villages now on such list. The assessment of the village or *chak* shall then be fixed in the manner laid down in Section 14 of the *Wájib-ul-arz* of villages at present in the kacha or alluvial *chak* list.

Copy of Settlement Officer, Ludhiana's, subsequent Note, dated 29th August 1882.

IT will be extremely inconvenient to make the full entries on the tender of engagement. The *Wájib-ul-arz* is a permanent portion of the Settlement Record, whereas a fresh tender is taken every year for the assessment of the alluvial *chak*. The tender of the first year of the new settlement will be bound up with the record, but it has effect only for that year. It would save endless trouble to refer in the tender of each year to a permanent clause in the *Wájib-ul-arz*, and it is clearly much safer to do so than to run the risk of errors by an annual re-writing of the conditions. If reference is made to the *Wájib-ul-arz*, the law would be sufficiently complied with.

2. Fairing of the records has already been completed in Samrála, thus the changes between measurements and the first year of the new assessment

have been incorporated in the Settlement Record. The record is complete for the first year of the new assessment, and it is divided into two parts, kacha and pakka; that is, there is a separate *khewat* and a separate *khasrah* for the kacha *chak*, and in copying the map a separate copy has been made for each *chak*. Thus there will be a completely separate record for the kacha *chak* on which the patwári will work.

3. The annual assessments are reported to and sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner. As far as I know, they have always been brought on the fixed rent roll.

This appears clearly to be the intention of Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 47 of 1881 (dated 17th November 1881), wherein detailed instructions as to the "*chak* system" and the method of reporting the annual assessments are given (see paragraph 5).

4. It appears to me that these proposals re-open the question which was settled by the Financial Commissioner's orders on the Ludhiána Assessment Reports. In making these drafts, I have understood the position to be this, that the old system is to be continued with one or two modifications which were specified in paragraph 10 of the Financial Commissioner's review of Ludhiána Report, and in the report itself. I have, therefore, drafted the conditions strictly on the old system as it appeared from the correspondence in the District Office. I think it will be found that the drafts submitted with this office No. 166, dated 18th August, express the old conditions with the modifications now sanctioned. I have no doubt that the system laid down in these drafts will work well, and it has the great merit of simplicity.

5. I am very strongly of opinion that the system of progressive *jamas* accepted by the Financial Commissioner in his review of the Ludhiána Reports the safest that we can devise. The zamíndárs clearly recognize that land does, as a rule, steadily increase in quality as it gets better tillage. I would point to the remarks of Mr. Kensington (quoted by the Settlement Commissioner) where he says "*They do most generally gradually improve,*" *&c., &c.* I have seen the Ludhiána District Bet for the last four years now, and I am certain that when new land has been steadily tilled for four years, it becomes clear and is as good as ever it will be. The land may be inferior in itself and not equal to bearing first class crops; but there is poor land in every village, and of this we do not take account in our assessments. We cannot gauge the quality of every field, and the tendency has been hitherto to reduce as much as possible the number of classes of soils, and take averages. If we allow the proposal, that the imposition of the full rate shall depend on the crop grown in the third year, I think we may as well have the whole assessment depending on an annual *girdáwari*. It would probably be as reliable for the whole of the land as for one-third of it.

As to the proposed change from quarter rates to third rates, I was induced to fix the lower rates by the considerations that the cultivator should be treated leniently on account of his trouble in breaking up the land, clearing away the *pilchi*, &c., and this is often very considerable. I think that the extra year is not too much allowance to make for this.

6. In conclusion, I would again express my opinion, that it is a mistake to introduce anything approaching to an assessment depending on a *girdáwari* or annual record of crops. Such a system is necessary where it is a question of a crop, or no crop, and it has to be accepted where the harvest depends on the floods; but I think that it is generally accepted with the greatest reluctance; and in this district there appears to be the very slightest reasons for its introduction.

Copy of a letter No. 209 C., dated 20th September 1882, from the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to the Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 248, of 4th September, on the subject of the treatment of Bet lands in the Ludhiána District, and in reply to communicate the following orders and remarks by the Financial Commissioner.

2. In paragraph 6 of your letter you make proposals by which, Mr. Lyal remarks, you ask him to re-open all his orders on the whole question of the assessment of these Bet lands. The Financial Commissioner is not prepared to thus re-open the question, unless a strong case can be shown ; and is certainly not prepared to do so as regards the Ludhiána District, where the settlement is almost at a close, and the papers of the Samrála tahsíl have already been faired. The Financial Commissioner's orders, as contained in paragraph 10 of his review of the Ludhiána Report, No. 50 C. S., of 1st June, will therefore remain unaltered.

3. The question raised in your paragraph 2, as to the part of the Settlement Record in which the entries relating to the Bet lands should be incorporated is, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, of very slight importance ; as in Samrála they have been put in the administration paper, they should be put there also in the other tahsíls. A new engagement for the revenue will not be required annually.

4. Another question which has arisen is, whether the assessments of these Bet *chaks* are to be on or off the fixed rent roll. They should be retained on the fixed rent roll. Mr. Lyall admits that there is much to be said for taking the assessment of all alluvial *chaks* of riverain villages off the fixed rent roll, but no orders have been as yet passed to that effect, and he did not intend to treat Ludhiána exceptionally.

5. In paragraph 3 of your letter you raised a question as to how the records of these *chaks* are to be prepared, but, from paragraph 7 of your letter, it would appear that orders on the question are not necessary ; the system which has been adopted is the right one.

6. It is proposed that, when alluvial *chaks* have been for five years unaffected by the river, the Deputy Commissioner may give them a fixed assessment. The Financial Commissioner agrees to this proposal.

7. The Financial Commissioner accepts for the whole district the way in which the Settlement Officer has carried out his orders by the entries made in the administration papers, of which a copy has been furnished with your letter ; but there is one point on which he is doubtful. According to Mr. Walker's draft, the assessing officer is to have power to modify the assessment yielded by the rates as he thinks fit. With reference to this provision, I am to enquire whether it is intended that the assessing officer is to have power to go above as well as below rates ? With the progressive rates for four years, and the maximum limit of the *ek-fasli* rate on new cultivation, and the power to reduce for damage caused by the direct action of the river, Mr. Lyall doubts whether the power of varying the rate of assessment is necessary. I am to ask for the submission of a further report on this point.

8. In conclusion, I am to remark that, though Mr. Lyall sees no necessity for altering his former orders as to Ludhiána, and is unwilling to do so owing to the inconvenience of a change now, he will consider any modifications of the system contained in those orders which you may wish to suggest, when the same subject comes up for other districts.

Copy of a letter No. 348, dated 15th December 1882, from Major E. G. Wace, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab, to F. C. Channing, Esquire, Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In reply to paragraph 7 of your No. 209 C., dated 20th September 1883, I have the honour to forward copy of Settlement Officer, Ludhiána's No. 306, dated 6th instant, and to say that I propose, with Financial Commissioner's permission, to instruct the Settlement Officer to strike the following clause out of Draft I, forwarded with Settlement Officer's No. 166, dated 18th August 1883 :—

" But the assessing officer has the power to modify this assessment as he sees fit."

Copy of a letter No. 306, dated 6th December 1882, from T. G. Walker, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ludhiána, to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab.

I have the honour to reply to the enquiry in paragraph 7 of No. 209 C., dated 20th September 1882, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner to your address, that in my opinion, it is not necessary to give the assess-

ing officer the power of departing from the rates sanctioned at regular settlement. I think that, when the assessment of an alluvial village or *chak* has been sanctioned in the revised settlement, the annual variations should be strictly according to rates.

Copy of a letter No. 153, dated 4th January 1883, from the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab.

In reply to his No. 348, dated 15th ultimo, intimates that the Financial Commissioner accords him the permission asked for, to instruct the Settlement Officer, Ludhiána, to make the proposed alteration in the draft administration paper.

Extract of paragraphs 319—321 of Final Report on the revision of settlement of the Ludhiána district in the Punjab, by T. Gordon Walker, C.S., Settlement Officer.

* * * * * *

System of alluvion and diluvion inquiry.

319. The method in which the annual inquiry for the assessment of lands subject to the direct action of the river, is made, and the papers prepared in the course of this, require to be noticed in some detail. The system entered in the *Wájib-ul-arz* of the villages at the regular settlement is that by which no action is taken where the increments or decrements are less than 10 per cent. of the whole assets of the estate; but in 1862 that known as the *chak* system was introduced by order of the Commissioner. Under this a separate tract is marked off, comprising the area that is likely, within a reasonable time, to be affected by the action of the river; and no notice is taken of changes outside of this. The line may be drawn so as to include a whole village or only a portion of it; in the latter case the part within the limit being called the kacha, and that without it, the pakka. *In the tract* thus marked off, all cases of changes due to the action of the river *were taken* up, and the assessment increased or decreased according to the result of the inquiry. In calculating the amount of assessment or remission the village rates of settlement were used, but the officer making the assessment was not bound to these, a general discretion being allowed of fixing what amount appeared suitable for the area to be assessed. As a rule, however, the result of the rates was adhered to. The chief faults that appeared on an examination of the working of this system were first, that the rates in many cases differed very much in adjoining villages. Thus, it did not matter if a very low rate were applied to the few acres making up the whole land of a village at the time of regular settlement; but when many hundred acres had been added and were assessed at this rate, because it was that of settlement, great inequalities resulted. In many cases the land of one village was found to be paying double as much as exactly the same quality of land in that adjoining. Secondly, land was assessed either as *do-fasli* or *ek-fasli*; and the question of which rate should be applied came to depend entirely on how the patwári classed it. If two crops or one of sugarcane were raised in a field in any year, it was liable to be assessed at the higher rate and continued to be, although never again, so cultivated.

The same continued; limit of the kacha and pakka *chaks*.

320. The *chak* system has now been retained with certain modifications, the result of a great deal of discussion; and these I will next describe. The first step taken by us was to re-arrange the line of delimitation, where this had become necessary on account of changes in the course of the river during the last twenty-five years. In doing this, I endeavoured to meet the wishes of the people as far as possible, although it was not easy to satisfy them, and at the same time have a division that would last for even a short period. Outside of the limit new cultivation will not be liable to assessment during the term of settlement, just as in any other part of the district; and it is not until the people of a village are compelled to apply to have their lands, or the pakka portion of them, where there are two *chaks*, transferred to the kacha, that any account will be taken of changes in the area of cultivation. I think that it is this confining the inquiry to as small an area as possible that constitutes the strong point of the *chak* system. It is of course unavoidable that transfers from and to the kacha will hereafter become necessary as changes occur in the course of the river, for it would have deprived the system of its chief advantage if we had fixed such a limit as would

be likely to last, without any alteration at all, for the term of the new settlement; but I do not anticipate any difficulty in meeting cases of this kind as they arise. The provisions sanctioned as to transfers to, and from, the kacha are, on the one hand, that, when a village with land in the kacha has for five years remained unaffected by the direct action of the river, the Deputy Commissioner may give it a fixed assessment; and, on the other hand, a village hitherto in the pakka may be transferred to the kacha on an application to the effect that it has become liable to such direct action.

Rules for assessment of land in the kacha.

321. The following principles of assessment were finally laid down after a good deal of correspondence :—

1. All culturable waste land to pay one anna an acre in its grazing aspect.

2. New cultivation to be assessed as follows :—

First year	...	...	one-quarter.	Of the *ek-fasli* rate sanctioned for the circle.
Second year	...	...	one-half.	
Third year	...	...	three-quarters.	
Fourth year	...	...	the whole.	

Uniform rates for each circle were thus introduced; and it was at the same time decided that the assessments given by them should be adhered to absolutely, the power of departing from them as he thought fit, which the assessing officer was allowed formerly to exercise, being withdrawn. It was thought advisable to provide that new cultivation should not, during the period of the revised settlement, be ever liable to bear the *do-fasli* rate. The loss to Government involved in this last provision is likely to be inconsiderable; and I think it was wise to deprive the subordinate officials of the power hitherto enjoyed by them in this respect. We have classed the Bet land very carefully with the crop returns of two or three years to guide us; this was done under very strict supervision, and the result is reliable. It would be too much, however, to expect that the patwárís and kánúngos would do it properly from year to year. Reductions of assessment on account of abrasion or other injury will be given exactly by the soil rates, so that the assessment of a village or portion of a village in the kacha will be in any year the exact result of the revenue rates. The file of correspondence relating to this matter has been made over to the district office, and for further details I would refer to it. The conditions of assessment in villages liable, or likely to be liable to the action of the river will be found in clause 14 of the administration papers; and a vernacular set of instructions has been printed and distributed to the patwárís and supervising agency.

Papers as to Alluvial Assessments of Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts.

No. 108, dated Lahore, the 20th May 1885, from H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire, Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, to R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In continuation of my letter No. 107 of to-day's date, I am directed to convey the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor to the rules issued by the Financial Commissioner for the assessment of lands affected by the action of the Beás and Sutlej rivers in the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts, which were forwarded to this office under cover of your letter No. 1039 of 12th September last.

2. The working of these rules should be carefully watched by the Deputy Commissioners concerned and should be noticed from time to time by the Financial Commissioner in the Annual Revenue Report of the Province.

Instructions for Preparing the Annual Alluvion and Diluvion Papers in Hoshiarpur.

1. The following papers have to be prepared in a village affected by river action, or by sand drift, or by *chohs* :—

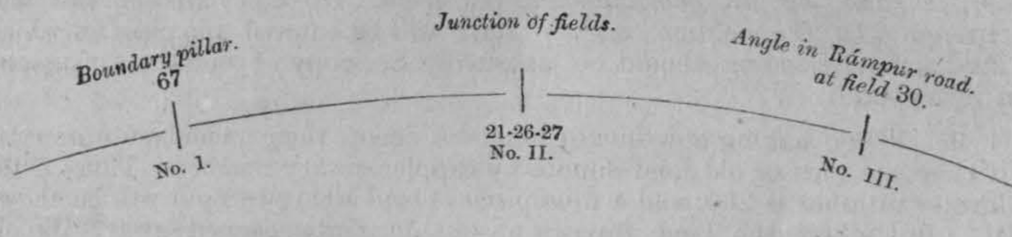
A.—Map.
B.—Field Index of Diluvion.
J.—Do. of New Cultivation and Change of Class.
D.—Abstract Statement of Changes with orders passed thereon.
H.—*Khewat* of Changes.

These papers will be prepared according to the instructions given below.

THE MAP.

2. If *alluvion* has occurred.

(*a*) Copy on a new sheet from last year's map *fixed points* as close to the river as possible. By fixed points are meant points which can be easily identified on the spot without any measurements, and these will be mostly boundary pillars, or the junction of three or more fields, or angles in a road. It is absolutely essential that these points should be easily identifiable by a stranger who has only the map to help him, for if a wrong spot is assumed the whole new map will be wrong. The points taken should be about half-a-mile apart. If the nearest fixed points are not in the settlement field map, the boundary line should be protracted inland so as to meet the boundary line of the settlement map, in order that reference may not be necessary to more than two maps at most. The fixed points should be joined on the paper by pencil lines, and the position of each point on the map should be written opposite that point on the paper, thus—



(*b*) Then by *chandábandi* and offsets complete the boundary up to the river so as to include up to the deep-stream or other river boundary.

(*j*) Then measure the new fields.

3. If *diluvion* has occurred.

(*a*) Act as in the previous case.

(*b*) But add by copying from the last year's map the fields washed away, and colour them blue if the river is running over them, yellow if they are sand. The boundary of such fields should be drawn in fine broken lines (— — — — — — — —).

(*j*) The map thus made will show the injury which has been done.

(*d*) When land is lost to a village through diluvion it will not be necessary to show in the map the land which is no longer considered part of the village.

4. *Khalmár.*—(*a*) Copy the fields on each side of the *khál* which have not been injured.

(*b*) Then proceed as in previous paragraph 3.

5. *If alluvion and diluvion and* khalmár *have all occurred.* Make one map, and show on one map all the results in the manner above directed.

6. *General Instructions.*—(*a*) Always be careful to show correctly the position of the deep-stream; measure right up to it.

(*b*) If the deep-stream is not the boundary, measure right up to the boundary wherever it is situate in the Bet.

(*j*) Draw a thin red line round all new alluvion and a green line round all land newly cultivated.

(*d*) In cases of alluvion, when the limit of the old land is reached it will be necessary to fix the boundary of the new land between adjoining villages. This should be done by consent of the parties, and the more important points be marked by rough pillars. If the parties cannot agree, the patwári must use his own discretion

till the inspecting officer deputed by the Deputy Commissioner can pass orders on the dispute, which should be reported as soon as possible. Lines of adjoining villages are not to be measured separately by the respective patwárís, whoever maps the line first is to give a tracing of it to the other patwári, who must accept it till some superior officer sets it aside. All land, whether cultivated or not, which accretes to a village must be shown in the map in the year it appears.

7. *Khasráhs.*—There will be two *khasráhs.*

B.—Of Diluvion.

J.—Of Alluvion and Change of Class.

Forms B. and J. are appended with instructions (which see). These *khasráhs* should be filled in at the same time as the patwári does the measurements. If the patwári is doubtful about any entries of class in *Khasráh* J. he can write such entries in pencil, and ask for orders when the kánúngo or Tahsíldár, arrives.

8. In the column *soil* land will be described as *cháhi, nahri, sailáb bárání, charánd, banjar, ghairmumkin,* or *zer-áb.* No other kind of soil will be entered. In the column *revenne class* will be entered the class in which the land was assessed or should be assessed. See copy of conditions of assessment in Appendix W.

9. When making new survey numbers, denote them under new numbers; but if they are part of old land denote by supplementary numbers. Thus, if the last former number is 200, and a new piece of land is thrown up it will be shown as 201. But when the land thrown up was formerly carried away, the old number will be added too. Thus, if No. 175 is washed away and subsequently appear again, and the last number in the *khasráh* is 200, the new land will be shown as 201—175. But if next year part of this land remains sand and part is cultivated the sand will be shown as 201—175, and the cultivation as $\frac{201-175}{1}$.

10. *Abstract Statement of Changes (Milán Khasráh burd barámad).*—As soon as the patwári has finished his measurements, he will at once draw out an abstract statement in Form D appended, and will fill in columns 1—16 in pencil.

11. When the Tahsíldár has tested the measurements, the patwári will, under his directions, complete Form D, and obtain the Tahsíldár's signature to that form. The Tahsíldár's remarks will be entered on the back of Form D, under the following heads:—

(*a*) Brief details of area and *jama* of preceding year.

(*b*) Details of changes of area in present year.

(*j*) Proposals of assessment.

12. The patwári will then take for his own use a copy of the map he has made and of the *khasráhs* and abstract statement, and give the originals to the Tahsíldár.

13. If the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner when finally inspecting the work alters the Tahsíldár's recommendations, the patwári will correct his copies accordingly.

14. *Khewat of Changes.*—When orders have been passed by the Deputy Commissioner or his Assistant, the patwári will at once present to the Tahsíldár two copies of the *Burd Barámad Khewat* in Form H, the Tahsíldár will see that the *khewat* correctly applies to the orders issued, and will file one copy and return the other (after signing it) to the patwári. The patwári will then give a memo. of the result to each Khewatdár concerned, and prepare the *báchh* paper accordingly.

15. Appendix W. gives a copy of the conditions of assessment which apply—

(1) To villages on the Beás and Sutlej.

(2) To villages affected by the Bein, or by the Sohans, or by *chohs,* or by sand drifts.

16. Every cultivated field, which by reason of these conditions of assessment is at any time assessed at less than the highest rate should be entered in a register immediately the Tahsíldár so assesses it; and in this register the crops grown and the rates charged from year to year will be entered in regular order until the full rate is charged, or the field is no longer fit for cultivation. When this happens, a brief entry will be made against the field in this register thus, *sálim parta*, or *burd*, or *ghairmumkin*. For form of this register see Appendix Z. The patwári will keep a separate register for each village.

Tahsíldárs and other officers when inspecting di-alluvion work will examine all fields entered in this register as assessed at less than the full rate. A copy of this register showing all fields still under inspection, including the fields newly assessed in the current year, must be attached to the di-alluvion file.

17. The entire returns both Vernacular and English, should be submitted to the tahsíl and to the Financial Commissioner in *ghumáos*. It is not necessary to convert any figures into acres, excepting only the total of each tahsíl, and the total of the district.

APPENDIX A.

The Map.—No instructions needed. If possible, Lucknow Mill paper should be supplied; and all copying work should be done by tracing (on the *tatti*) not by pricking of pins.

Appendix B.—*Diluvion Khasrah.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							Land Remaining.			Land Lost.			
							Dimensions.						
Serial No.	No. of holding.	Khasrah No.	Taraf or Patti.	Owner.	Tenant.	Former area. Kanáls	E. W.	S. N.	Area.	Area.	Soil (Kism Zamín)	Revenue class (Kism parta).	Remarks.

Note.—(1) If any of the diluviated land becomes *shamilat* and remains in the village, enter the words "*burdi dhákhil shámilát*" in the column of remarks and form this land on the map into new numbers, drawing their limits in plain black lines, and entering the new numbers in large figures on the map.

(2) Total column 11, and under the total show details of soil and class.

Appendix J.—*Khasrah of Alluvion and Changes in (class barámad wa tabdil haisiyat).*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						Dimensions.			Former.		Present.				
												Crops.			
Serial No.	No. of holding.	Khasrah No.	Taraf or Patti.	Owner.	Tenant.	E. W.	S. N.	Area.	Soil.	Revenue class.	Soil.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Revenue class.	Remarks.

Note.—In this *khasrah* will be entered all land newly accreted, whether revenue will be charged on it or not; also all land, other than *burdi*, of which it is proposed to alter the assessment.

APPENDIX D.—*Abstract Statement of Changes (Milan Khasrah Paimaish Burd burámad) ascertained at end of Kharíf, St.* 1941 (*A.D.* 1884).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				OLD LAND CHARGED AT RATES FIXED IN SETTLEMENT KHEWAT.		LAND CHARGED WITH A NEW RATE SINCE SETTLEMENT.							REVENUE NOW ASSESSED FOR NEW AGRICULTURAL YEAR.			DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMN 14 AND COLUMN 16.	
Alphabetical No.	Name of village.	DETAIL.	Land not assessed.	Area.	Amount.	Class IV, @ 27 annas per ghumao.	Class III, @ 18 annas per ghumao.	Class II, @ 9 annas per ghumao.	Class I, @ 9 pies per ghumao.	Total revenue and area of new land.	Total area.	Total revenue.	For the Kharíf, St. 1941.	For the Rabí, St. 1942.	Demand for Kharíf, St. 1941, previously entered in Tahsildár's Rent Roll.	Excess to be collected.	Deficiency not to be collected.
			Gh. K.	Gh. K.	Rs. A. P.	Gh. K.	Gh. K.	Gh. K.	Gh. K.	Gh. K.	Ghs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		By last year's papers ending Rabi, St. 1941.															
		DEDUCT. 1.—Diluvion.															
		2.—Land of which rate has been changed for better.															
		3.—Do., for worse.															
		TOTAL ...															
		ADD. 4.—Alluvion.															
		5.—Land of which rate has been changed for better.															
		6.—Do., for worse.															
		TOTAL ...															
		Area and revenue ascertained for Kharíf, St. 1941, and Rabi, St. 1942.															

NOTE.—(1). In columns 7—10 enter revenue of each class under the areas, and in column 11 put totals of both areas and revenue.

(2). In villages where inquiry is made for injury or otherwise from *chohs, &c.*, the columns 7—10 will be altered according to the village rates.

Appendix H.—*Alluvion and Diluvion (Burd burámad) Khewat, prepared at end of Kharif*, (*St.* 1941=*A.D.* 1884).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Khewat No. in last Jamabandi.	Khatauni No.	Name of Khewatdar. Including name of tenant where necessary.	Amount of revenue of each holding according to last year's papers.	Khasráh No.	Former.			Present.			Difference.		Amount of revenue for each holding for new year.	Remarks.
					Area.	Rate.	Revenue.	Area.	Rate.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.		

Note.—Each field in which any change has taken place should be shown separately and all columns filled up for it separately.

APPENDIX W.—(1) *Conditions applying to villages on the Beas and Sutlej Rivers.*

1. In this *mauza* (the whole land or a stated part, giving boundaries and areas) is exposed to the action of the (Beas or Sutlej) river, and we accept the following conditions of assessment in respect of that land and of all other land hereafter affected by the river.

2. No land existing at settlement shall be liable to pay a higher revenue than has been put on it at the settlement *báchh* except under the following circumstances:—

(1)*Land uncultivated at settlement if afterwards cultivated shall be liable to assessment at the rate given below for the crop grown. But no such rate shall be charged if the crop does not reach maturity.

(2) Land uncultivated and not fit for grazing at settlement may be charged with the grazing rate given below, if by action of the river such land becomes fit for grazing.

(3) Land uncultivated but fit for grazing at settlement shall not be charged with any grazing tax unless after having been rendered unfit for grazing by action of the river, it has again become fit for grazing by the action of the river.

(4)*Cultivated land may be charged with a different revenue to that imposed on it at the settlement *báchh*, if such settlement revenue has subseqently been reduced on account of deterioration of soil due to river action or absence or excess of moisture. In such case the revenue imposed shall be that given below for the crop grown.

3. The following rates only shall be applied in future assessments during the term of settlement:—

	Per acre.	*Per ghumáo.*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—For uncultivated land fit for cattle grazing	0 1 0	0 0 9
II.—For land sown with poor rice (*kharsu,*) *swánk máh, methi, kehn, charál, matar,* linseed, *masar, barley, masar* and barley mixed	0 12 0	0 9 0
III.—For land sown with crops other than the above, not being sugarcane, if only one crop is grown in the year, or if two crops are sown when one or both of them belong to the class mentioned in clause II ...	1 8 0	1 2 0
IV.—For land sown with sugarcane or with two crops in the year, except when one of the crops belong to the class mentioned in clause II	2 4 0	1 11 0

4. No reduction of assessment shall be claimable on the ground that no crop is grown or that the crop is charged in the above scale with a rate lower than the existing assessment, unless the absence of cultivation or the growing of such crop has been necessitated by deterioration of soil due to the action of the river. X

5. Whenever land paying revenue is injured by action of the river a remission shall be given in proportion to the injury. If in any such case the whole revenue is not remitted, the amount retained shall be fixed with reference to the rates stated in paragraph 3.

W. (2).—Conditions applying to villages affected by Bein, Sohans, chohs *and other torrents, or by sand-drift.*

We accept the following conditions laid down by the authorities in respect of alluvion or diluvion:—

1.* *Alluvion*—Whenever land now unculturable is made culturable by the action of the rivers or torrents, or sand-drift (*naddi yá choh yá chhal yá urár ret*) it will be assessed provided that no sum shall be so added unless at least one holding in the village has benefited to the extent of one-twentieth of its assessment.

* As amended by orders contained in paragraph 18, of Government Review of Hoshiárpur Settlement Report.

2. *Diluvion*—Reductions for diluvion or other injury by rivers and floods (*burdi yá nuksán ba zaryá naddi yá tughiáni páni*) will not be given unless at least one holding in the village has suffered injury to the extent of one-twentieth of its assessment.

3. * *Urár ret.*—When no injury of the extent described in Rule 2 has occurred, but the land of any holding has been injured by sand-drift (*urár ret*) to the extent of one-twentieth of its area, or to the extent of land paying one-fourth of its revenue, reduction shall be allowed. It is not intended by this rule that the said fourth shall have become unculturable, but only that it shall have been so injured as to need relief.

4. When any claim of the nature referred to in Rules 2 and 3 is being investigated all claims ascertained to exist in the same village for remission of revenue on the grounds referred to in Rules 2 and 3 shall be investigated at the same time without regard to the restriction stated in those Rules ; provided that no remission of less than one rupee in amount shall be allowed.

5. In dealing with cases of enhancement or remission of revenue referred to in the above rules, the officers of Government shall adhere strictly to the village rates fixed at the settlement, that is to say—

(i) If the revenue has been distributed by shares or by an all-round rate on cultivation, the all-round rate on cultivation only shall be applied except that bad land may be assessed at half rates.

(ii) If the revenue has been distributed by soil rates, such rates only shall be applied, but as in the previous case bad land may be assessed at half rates.

(iii) † *Kharkána* or *jhal* (tall coarse grass) land will be assessed at the rates of the circle. But no such rates shall be charged until the *kharkána* or *jhal* has become firmly established.

(iv) Whatever land is assessed at half rates will be raised to full rates when the authorities think right.

---

* As amended by Punjab Government letter No. 524, dated 29th August 1895.

† As amended by orders contained in paragraph 18 of Government Review of Hoshiárpur Final Settlement Report.

APPENDIX Z.—*Register showing fields assessed below full rates in Mauza* ______________.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		ST. 19				ST. 19				ST. 19				ST. 19				ST. 19				ST. 19			
			Crops.				*Crops.*				*Crops.*				*Crops.*				*Crops.*				*Crops.*		
Khasrah No.	NAME OF PROPRIETOR AND TENANT BRIEFLY.	Area cultivated.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Rate.

No. 524, dated Lahore, 29th August 1895.

From—R. SYKES, Esquire, Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

W. M. YOUNG, Esquire, C. S. I.

—

*Commissioner, Jullundur's No. 2023 N./V-9., and enclosures.

IN continuation of paragraph 2 of this office letter No. 322 of the 17th May 1895, I am directed to submit the marginally noted* correspondence, regarding the suitability of the Hoshiárpur rules of assessment of lands subject to the action of hill torrents to the Jullundur District. As will be seen from this correspondence, similar rules of assessment have already been introduced in both districts as part of the settlement engagements, but this need not prevent the introduction of any change which would be to the benefit of the zamíndárs. Mr. Douie considers that ordinarily it should be sufficient in the Jullundur District to ascertain the extent of injury done to villages which are subject to the injurious effects of hill torrents every four years at the quadrennial attestation of the villages in question. The action of sand-drift in Hoshiárpur, however, affects larger areas and is probably more rapid and destructive than in Jullundur, and the Financial Commissioner agrees with Colonel Massy, and would leave the existing rules as they are, except that he would authorize the Deputy Commissioners to take up, under Rule III in Hoshiárpur and Rule 3 in Jullundur, cases in which land has been injured by sand-drift to the extent of $\frac{1}{20}$th of any holding. As this latter proposal involves a modification in the rules sanctioned by Government in the case of both districts, the case is submitted for orders.

No. 2023 N./V.-9., dated Jullundur, 23rd July 1895.

From—Lieut.-Colonel C. F. MASSY, Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN reply to your letter No. 2855 of the 17th May last, I find I was wrong in stating in my letter to you, No. 1145 of 19th April last, that the Hoshiárpur *Cho* rules did not apply to Jullundur. They have been extended to the Jullundur District, —*vide* paragraph 8, Chapter VIII, of Mr. Purser's Settlement Report. But as the advance of the *chos* into Jullundur is a comparatively recent feature, their provisions have not been worked.

2. In this connection I asked Mr. Douie, who framed the di-alluvion rules for Ambala, whether he advised any modification of the Hoshiárpur rules; and I also asked Captain Inglis to report upon the working of the rules in the Hoshiárpur District. I enclose extracts from their replies. I further addressed the Deputy Commissioner of Ambala with the object of ascertaining how Mr. Douie's rules were working in his district. But in reply he has merely referred me to Punjab Government printed Proceedings for December 1893, Nos. 146—169, Part A, Revenue and Agriculture, having reference to the settlement of 16 estates in the Pípli tahsíl, from which I can gather no help.

3. Mr. Douie, now Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur, is of opinion that it will be sufficient to take up di-alluvion work with the quadrennial attestation, except in special cases, and he advocates the application to Jullundur of Nos. 11 and 12 of the Ambala rules. He doubts if steps are taken annually in Hoshiárpur to ascertain whether or not a holding in any particular village had suffered to the extent of over one-twentieth. This is answered by Captian Inglis who assert that the Hoshiárpur rules are successfully worked, and that losses beyond the minimum are now invariably reported and promptly dealt with. I agree with Captain Inglis that it would be undesirable to alter the Hoshiárpur rules under this head as they are understood by the officials and the people, and are worked without difficulty. I would also leave them as they are for the neighbouring district of Jullundur, where, though in force, they have not yet been applied.

4. Captain Inglis asks for an alteration of Rule 3 dealing with *Urár ret*. The rule lays down that no village shall be relieved for injury from sand-drifts unless at least one-fourth of any one holding shall have suffered, in which case a revision may be made for the whole village. He would apply to lands spoilt by sand-drifts the same one-twentieth minimum which governs cases of damage by river action under Rule 2. This appears to me to be reasonable. The damage from *chos* is not confined to cutting away land by flood. It extends to covering highly cultivated tracts with storm-borne sand, causing serious injury to the productive powers of the soil. This is fully explained by Captain Inglis and his Revenue Assistant in the extracts enclosed. Under Rule 1 we take from the people, when by sand-drifts they benefit to the extent of one-twentieth of the assessment; and the least we can do is to reciprocate by a reduction when they suffer a corresponding loss.

Extract from a letter No. 116 of 6th June 1895, from the Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.

* * * *

You have asked me whether in applying the Hoshiárpur rules to Jullundur I think any modifications should be made. I suppose that Rules 2, 3 and 4 were framed in order to prevent the trouble of preparing alluvion and diluvion files in cases where the damage done in any year was very slight. The object is a very proper one, but it seems to me that the means adopted for attaining it are of a most artificial character. As a matter of fact, does the patwári in a large village in Hoshiárpur, when the damage done is small, actually make measurements to ascertain whether the loss in any one holding is equal to one-twentieth as measured by the assessment? And suppose he does waste his time by doing so, is it really necessary to take up the case of a whole village (see Rule 4) because a holding assessed at Rs. 5 ought a (*sic*) settlement rates in future to pay only Rs. 4-12-0? The same objection applies to Rule as I amended (see postscript to Financial Commissioner's Review of the Hoshiárpur Settlement Report and paragraph 18 of the Government orders on the same).

What we want is to ensure (1) that every village subject to *cho* action shall have its assessment examined at regular intervals, but not yearly; and (2) that if it suffers severely in any one year, its case shall be taken up at once. Two rules were framed with this object in the case of the Ambala *Chos*, which will be found in Appendix A to the Karnal-Ambala Settlement Report. I transcribe the important part of these rules—

Rule 11.—In the case of estates affected by torrents measurements will ordinarily only be made in the year when the quadrennial attestation of the estates takes place, provided that the Deputy Commissioner may order the lands in any estate to be measured and assessed in a year other than that of quadrennial attestation if changes have occurred in the estate as a whole or in individual holdings of sufficient importance to render this course desirable.

Rule 12.—Early in October the Tahsíldár will send to the Deputy Commissioner a list of estates not coming under quadrennial attestation in which he proposes to make measurements under Rule 11, explaining the grounds of his propsal. The Deputy Commissioner will return the list with his orders on it to the Tahsíldárs.

I understand that the Hoshiárpur rules only recognize two rates of assessment as possible,—the full settlement rate, and half that rate. I think that is right. If land is so bad as not even to be able to bear half the settlement rate, it should be treated as unassessable, even though some feeble attempt may have been made to cultivate it. We don't want theoretical perfection of assessment, but a system that will work tolerably with rough instruments.

* * * *

Extract from a letter, dated 21st July 1895, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiárpur, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.

* * * *

The rules were framed at Settlement (1884), and were slightly modified in 1889. I believe that I am correct in saying that the rules were not applied in full or their effect realized till within the last three or four years. It took some time after settlement for the gain or loss from *chos* to mount up to such an extent as to bring a village under the rules. The rules were partially lost sight of, and as every Tahsíldár and attesting officer has to personally inspect every field on Register 2, which shows fields assessed below full rates, the natural result was that these Registers Z were kept blank as long as possible. Later on, the question, as loss or gain increased, was bound to come prominently forward, and of late years the rules have been applied as fully as possible In my opinion they have worked, and are working satisfactorily, though one or two modifications are necessary.

* * * *

Rule 3 (*Urár ret*) should be modified. For alluvion or diluvion the minimum limit is placed at one-twentieth of the assessment of a holding. For *Urár ret* the limit is one-fourth of the area of a holding or to the extent of land paying one-fourth of its revenue. This *Urár ret* is causing great damage, especially throughout the "Sirwal" tract. The *chos* are cutting new channels and are broadening out year by year, forming large expanses of sand on a level with the neighbouring fields. The sand is blown about everywhere, covering the fields with a deposit which either renders them unculturable or reduces their producing powers, and yet, as will be seen from the Revenue Assistant's report, relief can be given only in a few cases. I agree with him in thinking that the minimum limit for *Urár ret* should be same as for diluvion.

* * * *

The above are the only two alterations I would recommend.

* * * *

I now pass on to the points raised by the Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur. As far as this district is concerned, I should certainly deprecate any change from the present system. The Revenue Assistant explains in his memo. how the question as to what

villages had each year to be investigated is now decided, and how the system works almost automatically, and with almost perfect correctness. Under the system proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, there would still have to be decided each autumn the question of what villages should be specially investigated, and some system, such as is now in force in Hoshiárpur, would have to be introduced.

No real relief to the Revenue establishment in the way of a reduction in the number of villages to be inspected would ensue. There might indeed be an increase. The average number of villages examined during the past three years was 312. Under the proposed quad-system there would be 325 villages, and in addition the villages coming up for special investigation.

The Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, claimed that the quad-system ensures every village coming under investigation every fourth year, but the Revenue Assistant shows in his memo. that it is seldom a village is overlooked, and that sometimes it is the other way, and it is found that a village entered on the list need not have been so.

Moreover, I do not think that the zamíndárs would gain by the quad-system. Their losses are now enquired into at once. By the proposed plan they might have to wait four years. Certainly, I would not alter the present system now in force here. The people have got to know the old rules and might not understand the modifications and delay.

The Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, asks whether it is really necessary under 4 to enquire into all the cases of alluvion and diluvion in one village. It is true that many cases are trivial; but as most of these cases occur near the same place in a village, not much extra work is thrown on to the investigating officer, and to work all these small cases out keeps the patwári up to his work, and the system is, I think, satisfactory to the villages.

The present rules are, I believe, working satisfactorily in Hoshiárpur. As shown above, there are some slight modifications which should be introduced. I would certainly not change the present system now in force in Hoshiárpur.

Extract from a Memorandum, dated 29th June 1895, by Lála Kesho Das, Revenue Assistant, Hoshiárpur.

* * * * * * * * * *

Conditions necessary for commencing investigations.

For alluvion as well as diluvion the uniform rule is that benefit or loss in at least one of the holdings affected should amount to one-twentieth of the existing assessment of that holding, but in the case of *Urár ret* the limit for commencing investigations is injury to the extent of one-fourth area or *jama*. Regarding this latter provision, I shall have to speak in some detail further on. The rules as originally drafted were less favourable to zamíndárs, for each case of alluvion could be taken up in which the addition amounted to one rupee, while no reduction could be allowed unless the injury amounted to one-twentieth of the assessment of at least one of the holdings affected. This was unjust. But the inequality has been since removed by making the conditions uniform in both cases, and no complaint exists on that score now. The provision works equally so far as the interests of Government and the zamíndárs are concerned, and this fact goes a great way in its favour.

The principle of conditions discussed.

The object of prescribing these limitations, as I understand it, was not only "to prevent the trouble of preparing di-alluvion files in cases where the damage done was very slight," but also to regulate the work in such a way as to render it possible for the inadequate staff allotted to this district to grapple with it efficiently, providing at the same time that, so far as the scope of the investigations went, as little discretion was left to the subordinate establishment as possible. In a district like this, where the amount of di-alluvion work is extraordinarily heavy and the loss occasioned is, owing to the erratic courses of the *chos*, extremely uncertain and irregular, the necessity for devising some such means, artificial though they might be, was obvious. Not to have done so would have been to leave everything to the discretion of the patwári, and the result would have been hardly satisfactory. I am not aware as to how the quadrennial investigation system introduced in Ambala is working, but it is easy to see that that also is not entirely free from objection.

* * * * * * * * *

I give below a statement giving the results for the past three years—

Year.	*Number of villages investigated.*
1892-93	244
1893-94	391
1894-95	306
Total ...	941
Average ...	312

It is thus evident that the introduction of the quadrennial investigation system will not afford any relief to the Revenue staff of this district. There is yet another important consideration which should not be lost sight of. The di-alluvion rules of this district are not in the form of mere official instructions, but are rather in the nature of an experiment which is binding for the term of settlement.

* * * * * * * * *

The case is different with *Urár ret.* The rule is benefit to the extent of one-twentieth of assessment in the case of alluvion (Rule I), but injury to the extent of one-fourth in area or *jama* (Rule III) for commencing investigations. This is staringly unjust towards the zamíndárs, and the inequality should be removed by prescribing uniform limitations. Experience has shown that the limit of injury to one-fourth area or *jama* is rather too high. The tract most liable to injury from sand-drift is the Sirwál Circle, which contains the most valuable lands in the district. The reason is obvious. The bed of the *cho* in this circle is almost on the same level with the cultivated lands, and its expanse here is the greatest on that account. The least gust of wind is sufficient to blow a quantity of sand on to the bank where it accumulates into large sandy mounds. Any one who has marched through this tract must have been struck with the extent and the frequency of these mounds. The injury is daily on the increase, and yet how few are the cases in which it has been found possible to give remissions on that account. I do not remember having come across more than two cases of such remissions during my whole experience of three years in this district. The limit for injury should be lowered to one-twentieth of assessment to make it uniform with the limit for benefit. I think Government is bound to make this alteration in the interests of justice and fair play. This inequality was not brought to the notice of the authorities when the amendment of Rule I was proposed, or it would have been removed ere long. But there seems to be no reason why, acting on the same generous principle which was kept in view in amending Rule I, further amendment should not be made. The change being in the interests of the zamíndárs, it will not be necessary to obtain their consent to it.

* * * * * * * * *

No. 189, dated Lahore, the 30th September 1895.

From—R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

In reply to your letter No. 524, dated the 29th August 1895, I am directed to convey sanction to the modification therein proposed by the Financial Commissioner, in the rules for the assessment of lands subject to the action of hill torrents in the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur Districts.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

Extract from the Financial Commissioners' Review of the Settlement Report of the Northern part of the Ferozepore District.

* * * * * * *

Assessment of inundated lands.

18. The Bet lands reached by the floods of the Sutlej were put under a system of assessment similar to that adopted to meet like circumstances in the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur settlements. The rates were sanctioned in the orders passed on the Assessment Reports, and are given in detail in the rules regarding the assessment of lands subject to river action which are printed in Appendix VI. These rules were approved by the Financial Commissioner in November 1889. They do not, to quote Mr. Francis' words, "aim at introducing anything that can be called a fluctuating system of assessment, but on the contrary have for their object the establishment of a suitable fixed assessment at as early a period as the circumstances of the land will permit." At the same time the rules are sufficiently elastic, if properly worked, to meet the changing conditions of lands exposed to river floods, and should secure much fairer results than the haphazard di-alluvion assessments made in former years. It will be observed that the rates are decidedly higher than those adopted for *báráni* lands. These rates were sanctioned by Government in paragraph 5 of the orders on the Zíra Assessment Report, for a term which would expire when the re-settlement of the Muktsar tahsíl was made, and the Settlement Officer was directed to give full details of the exact working of the system in his final report, when formal orders would be passed on the subject. Mr. Francis explained, however, that at the time of writing his final report only one year's result were available, so the matter is not yet ready for decision. He will by now have ascertained the effect of two years' further working of the rules, and should submit the required report before completing his work in Muktsar and Mamdot. The new assessments for Muktsar have been reported and recently sanctioned, but they will not come into force till the Kharíf of 1893, and the Mamdot assessments a year earlier. Mr. Francis mentions that some complaints have been made to him in regard to the order of Government which directed that, where canal and river water mix in irrigating lands, such flooding should be treated and charged as canal-irrigation, not as *sailáb*. This question should be further discussed by Mr. Francis in his report on the working of the river rules, to enable the matter to come again under the consideration of Government, if he thinks there is any reason in the complaints to which he refers.

No. 363 / C.—III, dated Jullundur, 9th February 1892.

From—Lieut.-Colonel J. B. HUTCHINSON, Offg. Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a letter No. 25, dated 3rd instant, from Mr. E. B. Francis, Settlement Officer, Ferozepore, being his report on the working of the rules for annual assessment of lands subject to river action to which provisional sanction was conveyed in your letter No. 6891, dated 23rd November 1889.

2. The draft rules were forwarded in original under this office No. 133, dated 17th April 1889, and as no copy of them was retained, I am unable to make any remarks on the Settlement Officer's letter.

No. 25, dated 3rd February 1892.

From—E. B. FRANCIS, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ferozepore,

To—The Offg. Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.

IN accordance with the orders of Government contained in their review of the Zira Assessment Report, I have now to submit a report on the working of the rules for annual assessment of lands subject to river action which were provisionally sanctioned in 1888.

2. I subjoin a statement showing the effect of the rules for the tahsíls of Zíra and Ferozepore, from the year 1887-88, in which the new rates of assessment were introduced. The extent of land brought under the rules is of course subject to variation according to the fluctuations of the river which cannot be accounted for. The following are the proportions of the cultivated area which have fallen under each class of assessment taking the two tahsíls together :—

Class.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Highest Class, 16 and 14 annas per ghumáo.	56	46	44	50
Second Class, 12 annas per ghumáo ...	24	17	17	22
Lowest Class, 8 annas per ghumáo ...	20	37	39	23

and the incidence per acre of the whole assessment on cultivated land is, as is shown in the statement, 15·39 annas, 14·22 annas, 14·04 annas and 14·78 annas, giving a general average of 14·61 annas, or 15·15 annas in Zíra and 13·82 annas in Ferozepore.

3. I cannot compare these results with those of adjoining districts, for the only district with which a comparison could fairly be made is Lahore, and the rates there are under modification like those of Ferozepore. In Jullundur the *sailába* area includes land which grows sugarcane or is double cropped, and the rates there are much higher than ours. But a comparison may be made with the results of the years before the recent re-settlement in Ferozepore.

4. I consider that the rules for assessment as they now stand are fair and suitable on the whole. Any system of assessing revenue by crop rates without reference to the quality of the land and the average outturn of the crop is of course a rough one. A village where the river has deposited a sandy soil may not get more than half the yield of wheat which a neighbouring village with a rich deposit of mud will obtain, yet if the crop is wheat it must pay the wheat rate. But there is no better plan available. It is certainly not right to keep up different village rates according to what is called the "Settlement rate" of each, for the land which was assessed at settlement may have been entirely washed away and have been replaced by soil of quite another sort. Moreover, the "Settlement rates" of different villages depend upon the mode in which the revenue was distributed in each case. There may be two villages side by side which the Settlement Officer assessed at the same rates as regards their *sailába* land, but one village may have distributed its revenue on the whole "*málguzári*" area including *báráni* and culturable waste, while the other village may possess wells and may have spread a high *cháhi* assessment over the whole of its cultivated area. The patwári would in such cases give the "Settlement rate" of the first village at perhaps 6 annas per ghumáo, and that of the second village at perhaps 16 annas, and district officials very seldom go behind the patwári's statement in such matters. Nor, on the other hand, is it feasible to have the new lands of each village annually rated according to their supposed quality unless an officer with settlement experience could always be deputed to supervise the di-alluvion work and could be allowed about four times the time which district officials can give to this business. I have seen good wheat lands rated at 3 and 4 annas per ghumáo in villages where the Tahsíldár had trouble in collecting revenue.

5. I therefore regard the crop rate system of assessment as certainly the best open to us. We must, however, avoid fixing rates so high that they cannot be paid by middling and inferior qualities of land. In my opinion the rates we have been using in Zíra and Ferozepore are quite sufficient and cannot safely be much raised. I propose, however, one alteration in the rates which is of some importance. *Másh* has been ranked in the schedule of rates as a third class crop paying 8 annas per ghumáo. My reason for rating this crop so low was, that most of the *másh* cultivation seen in the *sailába* lands in Zíra is of a very low type, a few scratches being made with the plough between the tamarisk bushes after which the seed is thrown broadcast. The crop is generally very thin, and after it has been plucked or grazed off by cattle the land cannot be distinguished from unbroken waste. Such *másh* crops could not well pay more than 8 annas per ghumáo, and as there was no way of drawing a line between roughly cultivated and well cultivated *másh*, I put the whole crop into the lowest class. The *másh* crop was not of much importance in Zíra, its area being only 9 per cent. of the aggregate of the *sailába* crops, but in Ferozepore it forms 16 per cent. of the whole, and in Mamdot no less than 35 per cent. In the re-settlement of Mamdot, I found myself obliged by the large area of the *másh* lands to reconsider my former view as to the assessment of this crop, and I have come to the conclusion that in Mamdot it must be placed in the upper class which pays 12 annas per ghumáo. This agrees with the rates adopted by Mr. G. C. Walker in Lahore. The rates should obviously not be less in Ferozepore and Zíra than in Mamdot, and so I propose to make this alteration uniformly in all the tahsíls. My experiments as to the yield of *másh* in Mamdot gave an average of about 4 maunds per acre, and in the present year in which the *másh* has been particularly good, I found that ordinary crops gave 7 maunds per acre. The price is high, *viz.*, from 4 to 20 seers per rupee, so the value of half assets could hardly ever be less than Re. 1 per acre. Very bad fields of *másh* will, under the existing provision of the rules, be ranked in the lowest class. In my detailed assessments for Mamdot, I have already carried this proposal into effect in calculating the assessment on di-alluvial lands.

6. In that part of the rules which relates to procedure, I have only a trifling modification to propose. The list of fields already assessed at maximum *(kamil)* rates should be kept at the end of Register Z. This is found better than making reference to the *Girdawari Khasrah*. I regard the ready identification of these fully assessed fields as a very important object, for the patwári's usual answer when detected in an omission to bring new cultivation under assessment is that the field in question has already been assessed in some previous year earlier than the opening of his current Register L., and this is a reply which it used to take a long time to refute. If, however, a complete list of the fully rated fields is at hand such an assertion can at once be tested. I have already put this rule in force in Mamdot.

7. Connected with this subject is the rule made by Government in their orders upon the Zíra Assessment Report regarding the assessment of land, which is partly watered by the inundation canals and partly by natural flow from the river, that such land is to be reckoned and charged as canal-irrigated and is to pay to land revenue only a *báráni* rate. I have pointed out more than once that this proviso gives a very inadequate remedy to villages which would have been sufficiently watered by the natural inundation and did not desire to have canal water discharged upon them, and I hope the rule may be modified and that Colonel Grey's old rule may be restored by which no *sailába* lands were ever made subject to any canal charges. But unless and until the rule is altered the canal management ought to be careful to let none of their water reach *sailába* lands. They should save the whole supply for villages more distant from the river which really require irrigation. As to the means of carrying out the rule so long as it remains in force, I think the best plan will be to deduct in the *khatauni* of canal-advantage revenue amounts equal to the difference between a *báráni* and a *sailába* assessment of the *sailába* lands charged with canal revenue. This deduction could then be passed by the Deputy Commissioner along with the canal-advantage demand. The di-alluvion papers would be confined to the gains and losses due to natural river action and the canal *khatauni* would show both the gains and the deductions due to canal-irrigation.

8. On the rules being sanctioned, 200 copies should be printed in vernacular, for the use of patwárís and other officials.

Statement showing the Area and Assessment of the Villages of the Ferozepore and Zíra tahsils under Di-alluvion Rules.

Tahsil.	Year.	At 19·36 annas per acre.		At 16·94 annas per acre.		At 14·52 annas per acre.		At 9·68 annas per acre.		Total.		Area of Charand at ·91 annas per acre.		Total Assessment.
		Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferozepore	1887-88 ...	...	...	519	553	1,112	1,011	355	215	1,986 Average	1,779 14·33 annas.	1,301	74	1,853
Zíra	Do. ...	1,498	1,812	1,561	1,657	377	343	949	578	4,385 Average	4,390 16·2 annas.	4	...	4,390
	Total ...	1,498	1,812	2,080	2,210	1,489	1,354	1,304	793	6,371 Average	6,169 15·39 annas.	1,305	74	6,243
Ferozepore	1888-89 ...	...	...	988	1,045	1,076	976	1,690	1,022	3,754 Average	3,043 12·97 annas.	966	55	3,098
Zíra	Do. ...	1,465	1,773	1,726	1,827	416	382	1,705	1,033	5,312 Average	5,015 15·11 annas.	2,339	133	5,148
	Total ...	1,465	1,773	2,714	2,872	1,492	1,358	3,395	2,055	9,066 Average	8,058 14·22 annas.	3,305	188	8,246
Ferozepore	1889-90 ...	...	...	1,408	1,493	1,565	1,422	1,732	1,049	4,705 Average	3,964 13·48 annas.	667	38	4,002
Zíra	Do. ...	1,408	1,707	1,929	2,043	377	341	2,460	1,491	6,174 Average	5,582 14·47 annas.	2,171	123	5,705
	Total ...	1,408	1,707	3,337	3,536	1,942	1,763	4,192	2,540	10,879 Average	9,546 14·4 annas.	2,838	161	9,707
Ferozepore	1890-91 ...	...	...	1,766	1,876	1,540	1,398	970	587	4,276 Average	3,861 14·48 annas.	734	41	3,902
Zíra	Do. ...	1,551	1,881	1,867	1,981	769	697	1,898	1,151	6,085 Average	5,710 15·01 annas.	3,249	185	5,895
	Total ...	1,551	1,881	3,633	3,857	2,309	2,095	2,868	1,738	10,361 Average	9,571 14·78 annas.	3,983	226	9,797

FEROZEPORE:
The 3rd February 1892.

(Sd.) SHANKAR DAS,
Offg. E. A. Settlement Officer,
for Settlement Officer.

No. 226, dated Lahore, 21st March 1892.

From—A. H. DIACK, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN continuation of this office letter No. 438, dated 21st July 1891, submitting the Financial Commissioner's Review of Mr. Francis' Ferozepore Settlement Report, I am directed to forward a letter No. 363, dated 9th ultimo, with its enclosure, containing the report called for in paragraph 18 of the review as to the working of the alluvion and diluvion Rules. * I am to say that Mr. Young agrees, for the reasons given by Mr. Francis, to *másh* being raised from the third to the second class of crops and also to the slight modification proposed in regard to the arrangement of Register Z.

Sub-head 111, File No. 18.

* Appendix VI to Mr. Francis' Settlement Report.

2. The system has been in force since 1885, and the new rates have been imposed since 1888-89. Some experience of its working has therefore been gained under the supervision of Mr. Francis, and no hesitation need be felt in finally sanctioning the rules. I am accordingly to ask for formal sanction to them as now finally amended.

3. In accordance with the remark in paragraph 18 of the Financial Commissioner's Review of the Settlement Report, Mr. Francis has in this report discussed briefly the question of the assessment of land on which canal and river water mix. The question has now been disposed of by the orders conveyed in your letter No. 24, dated 4th ultimo.

Extract from letter No. 92, dated Lahore, the 6th April 1893, from R. G. THOMSON, Esquire, Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

* * * * * *

7. The Rules for the assessment of lands subject to river floods were sanctioned temporarily by Sir James Lyall subject to the result of a further report on their practical working to be submitted by Mr. Francis. This report has since been received with your letter No. 226 of 21st March 1892. For the reasons there given by Mr. Francis, the Rules are now sanctioned subject to the modifications which he recommends as to the classification of *másh* and as to procedure. It must, however, be understood that the Rules will be liable to amendment at any time if experience should show amendment to be desirable. The related subject of the treatment of lands irrigated by mixed canal and river spill has been finally disposed of by Sir James Lyall in this office letter No. 24 of 4th February 1892.

No. 700, dated Lahore, 26th November 1891.

From—A.H. DIACK, Esquire, Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to submit the correspondence marginally noted and to say that the Financial Commissioner thinks it necessary to suggest a modification of the orders contained in the Government letter * sanctioning the Zíra assessments as to all mixed river and canal inundation being charged as canal irrigation. Mr. Francis has remarked in his Final Settlement Report and again in the present reference that these orders, as they stand at present, are rather hard on the river villages and have caused some dissatisfaction, and Mr. Rivaz agrees with him that some modification is desirable. For the river lands which get canal-spill have not only to pay the canal water-rate, but also clearance and establishment charges, and, as Mr. Francis points out, the remission of the difference between the *sailáb* and *báráni* rate which is allowed by the Government orders is a very inadequate set-off, considering that these *sailáb* lands do not want the canal-spill and only receive it because the Canal Officers are unable to control it.

C.M. RIVAZ, Esquire, C.S.

Sub-head No. 231. File No. 14.

Commissioner, Jullundur's No. 1996, dated 17th August 1891, and enclosures.

* Proceedings, September 1888, Nos. 3—5 A., File No. 22.

2. The modification Mr. Rivaz would propose is to exempt from the operation of the order in question all lands which have been included by the Settlement Officer within his *sailáb chaks*, and which are accordingly subject to the di-alluvion rules, *i.e.*, all lands within these *chaks* to pay *sailáb* rates only

under all circumstances, even when canal-spill happens to reach them. But as regards all lands without the limits of the *sailáb chaks*, when they receive any mixed spill, it might continue, as at present directed, to be charged as canal irrigation.

This simple modification of the orders in question should, Mr. Rivaz thinks, suitably meet the requirements of the case.

3. The further question raised in the correspondence herewith forwarded, of allowing villages to decline taking canal water on certain conditions, will be disposed of on receipt of a further report from Mr. Francis, who proposes shortly to visit the tracts concerned.

No. 24, dated Lahore, 4th February 1892.

From—R. G. THOMSON, Esquire, Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN modification of the orders in paragraph 6 of this office letter No. 181 of 8th September 1888, I am directed to convey the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor to the arrangement proposed by the Financial Commissioner in the 2nd paragraph of your letter No. 700 of 26th November 1891, the enclosures of which are returned.

2. Effect can be given to these modified orders either from the date of the introduction of the new assessment or from such subsequent date as the Financial Commissioner may think appropriate.

Copy of a letter No. 133, *dated 17th April* 1889, *from* E. B. FRANCIS, *Esquire, Settlement Officer, Ferozepore, to Colonel* G. GORDON YOUNG, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith a draft of a set of rules for the annual assessment of lands subject to river action in that part of this district which is at present under settlement.

2. The rules embody those modifications of the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur rules to which we have been led by the circumstances of our riverside cultivation, and which have been sanctioned in principle by Government in the orders passed upon the Zíra and Ferozepore Assessment Reports. The most important of these modifications are—

(1) that land which, after having been cultivated and assessed, remains out of cultivation for two whole years, and so ceases to be classed as cultivated land, shall no longer be made to pay revenue as if it were cultivated ; and

(2) that the successful cultivation of a superior crop, and not merely the fact of a superior crop having been sown, is made the criterion of the land having become fit to bear a higher rate of assessment.

Under the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur rules, if land be once sown with wheat, then, though the crop may have been a total failure, it will be assessed at the high rate appropriate to wheat; and though it may never again be cultivated at all, yet, if no further river action takes place, it will go on year after year paying the same rate. Rules of such rigidity would be decidedly unsuitable to this district. Large areas of newly-formed land are sown at random in order to see where the soil is deep enough to be fit for cultivation ; and where the first experiment results in a distinct failure, the land is frequently abandoned and another place is tried. I have provided that, where one of the superior kinds of crop is sown, but the produce is bad, it may be assessed one grade lower in the scale,—that is to say, bad wheat may be charged at the rate of barley, and bad barley at the rate of *masúr*. This proviso only applies to newly-cultivated land, or to land of which the revenue would be raised by the application of the higher rate. It does not permit land which has once grown a good crop of any grade to be charged at a lower rate in a subsequent year on account of a subsequent crop being inferior or of a lower kind. The only case in which, independent of subsequent river action, I propose to allow the assessment of a field to be lowered is, when it falls altogether out of cultivation, or when it is put outside the operation of the rules as having ceased to be flooded land. Crops of the lowest kind can be charged at no lower rate, however unsuccessful they may be. It is hoped that the rate fixed by Government for crops of this grade, though a little higher than I myself proposed, will not be found high enough to cause any great degree of hardship even if there is sometimes a large proportion of failed crops. These rules, though in some respects more elastic than those framed for the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur Districts, do not aim at introducing anything that can be called a fluctuating system of assessment, but, on the contrary, have for their object the establishment of a suitable fixed assessment at as early a period as the circumstances of the land will permit.

3. In the rules relating to procedure, the principles of the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur rules have been adapted to the square system of mapping. I have simplified some parts of the procedure and some of the tabular forms, without, I believe, sacrificing anything essential. Most of these simplifications have been already brought into practice in this settlement. I have not proposed to deal in the rules with the subject of village boundaries. The usual custom and practice in this district in case of new land being formed in front of two or more villages is for the limits of each village to be set out according to the maps of the regular settlement of 1853, so far as that map extends, and beyond that point to set out the boundaries in parallel lines perpendicular to the general course of the river. But in particular cases a somewhat different rule may have been established by Judicial decision. I am preparing a general map of the river-side villages showing the lines of the square system of each. This will render it very easy to lay out the required perpendiculars with reference to the square lines of each village map. I have added a means, which I have in practice found to be wanted, of verifying the fact of any particular field having been already fully assessed. I have not required any colouring of maps, as it is difficult for a patwári to do colouring properly while he is engaged on the river-side. A translation of the rules is attached.

Alluvion and Diluvion Rules for Zíra, Ferozepore and Muktsar tahsíls, Ferozepore District.

These rules apply to land which is ordinarily affected by the river floods. Where part only of a village is under the rules, the limits of that part have been marked on the map by a line. Land situated above that line is under fixed assessment, which will not be changed during the period of settlement on account of any changes in the cultivation until a reduction of the assessment be required on account of action of the river.

2. It is not intended that the limits above referred to shall be lightly changed; but if the Deputy Commissioner, upon the petition of the owners of any village, be satisfied that any considerable block of land has ceased to be benefited by inundation, he may order it to be removed from the application of the rules, and give it a fixed assessment at the dry rates stated hereafter. The limits of such block of land will be marked on the *girdáwari* map, and a reference to the Deputy Commissioner's order will be given. Should such land afterwards regain the advantage of river inundation it may by the same authority be again brought under the rules. Where reduction of assessment of land under fixed assessment is required by river action the land will be brought under these rules.

3. The following is the schedule of crop rates to be used in making assessment :—

No.	Kind of crops.	Rate per kanál.	Rate per ghumáo.	Rate per acre.
		As.	As.	As.
I	All crops not named below :—			
	(*a*) In Zíra tahsíl down to Khiyáli	2	16	19·36
	(*b*) In Zíra tahsíl below Khiyáli and Ferozepore down to Palla Megha.	1¾	14	16·94
	(c) In Ferozepore below Palla Megha	1½	12	14·52
II	Jowár and chari, moth, múng, kharsu rice, til, mash, barley, gram, rape, tárámíra, linseed, melons.	1½	12	14·52
III	Masar, churál, ajwáin, methi, senji	1	8	9·68
IV	Grazing land	1⅛ pie	9 pies	10·89 pies

The *báráni* rate in Tahsíl Zíra is 10 annas on all cultivated land, and in tahsíl Ferozepore 9 annas, nothing being charged on uncultivated land.

4. The rate charged will be that for the highest class of crop which the land has shown itself capable of successfully producing. Thus, whenever land successfully produces a crop of a class chargeable at a higher rate than the rate before assessed on that land, the rate will be raised accordingly. But no reduction of assessment will be allowed on the ground of a crop of the lower class being grown in a subsequent year, unless it be proved that the land has since been injured by the action of the river, as, for instance, where the soil has been left too thin by the erosion of its upper surface or has been covered by a deposit of sand.

5. Where a crop chargeable at a higher rate than that hitherto paid is sown, but the yield is very poor, the land will be charged as if a crop of the next lower class had been successfully grown. When the crop is very bad for more than two years it should be considered whether the soil has not been lowered in quailty by the action of the floods.

6. When land previously under fixed assessment is brought under the rules the appropriate crop rates will be applied to all cultivated land and grazing land without reference to the previous assessment.

7. The classification of land should not be too minute. If different parts of a survey number grow different crops, or if two or more crops are mixed, the whole area under crop should be charged according to the crop which occupies the largest area or which constitutes the largest part of the mixture. There should not be two different crop rates in the same number.

8. In reckoning the revenue no fractions of a kanál will be regarded. Any fraction under a half kanál will be neglected, and any fraction not under a half kanal will be treated as a whole kanál.

SPECIAL RULES.

9. If the land attached to a well which was assessed at a lump sum be lost by diluvion, a part in whole rupees of the well assessment will be remitted in proportion to the area of well land which has been lost, and the distribution of assessment of the well may be modified. If the well itself be lost, the whole assessment upon it will be remitted.

10. Land taken up for inundation canal works within any part of a village affected by these rules will be treated as if rendered unculturable by river action.

11. The same will apply when, owing to the village homestead having been washed away, cultivated land has to be taken up for a new homestead.

PROCEDURE.

12. In case of diluvion or *khalmár* the patwári, will chain the remaining part of fields which have been partly washed away, and will plot the position of the river bank on the *girdáwari* map by a red line, and will write at both ends of the line the word *burdi* and the English year. He will then take out the area of the remaining parts of these fields and will fill up *khasrah*, Form B. *Khalmár* will be treated as diluvion except in Form D, where it will appear only as change of class.

13. (*a*). In case of alluvion, if the area gained is included in the *girdáwari* maps, the patwári will plot a line thereon as in the case of diluvion, writing at both ends the word *barámad* and the English year. He will then fill up the *khasrah*, Form J.

(*b*). If the land gained is not included in the *girdáwari* map, but was included in the settlement map or in any subsequent map, and if by the custom of the village the former boundaries of properties are to be restored, the patwári, after plotting the line of the river by prolonging the squares up to the deep stream (or up to the boundary of the village, if the deep stream is not the boundary), will trace the fields from the proper map on to his *girdáwari* map and proceed as above.

(*c*). If the land gained has not before been included in the village, or if it be not the custom to restore the former boundaries of properties, the patwári will map the new land by extending the squares as above, and will divide the new land into numbers corresponding with the limits of the squares. New maps will be plotted upon regular mapping sheets, and the index map will be enlarged so as to include the new sheets.

14. Whether the field numbers are according to squares or according to former boundaries of properties, sub-numbers will not be made for plots of new cultivation nor the temporary cultivating holdings. The premature record of cultivators' sub-numbers should be avoided, for such divisions are often afterwards obliterated and re-cast, and their introduction into the map and annual papers will complicate all future business.

15. If part of the number was cultivated in the previous year, but the limits of the previous cultivation cannot be distinguished, the whole area under cultivation within the survey number may be measured anew and the previously cultivated area may be deducted.

16. Tracings will be filed of the fields lost and gained by diluvion and alluvion and of the newly cultivated fields, the limits of new cultivation being shown on the tracing by red-dotted lines and by writing the word *nautor* within the spaces newly cultivated.

17. No map is required for change of class other than new cultivation; the entries in Form Z will be sufficient. When a crop is very poor, the word *nákis* will be written after the area of the crop in Form Z or in From J, as the case may be. The entries in Form Z will also be sufficient record for any land which has fallen out of cultivation. Grazing lands will be entered in Form Z, and no other record of them is required.

18. Form Z will be preserved continuously in a bound volume for the whole period of settlement. A copy will be filed every year of those numbers only of which the assessment is changed.

19. When the alluvial land extends to a considerable distance from the village base marks, supplementary base marks should be made in convenient positions near the river. These may consist of large posts deeply planted in the ground and surrounded by a ditch; they should be so pemanent and conspicuous that when seen they cannot possibly be mistaken.

20. When the measurements are to be inspected by an officer, the patwári should plant flags at all the corners and in the centre of each of the squares in which measurements have been made.

21. A list of fully assessed fields will be entered at the opposite end of Register (Z) and any fields which from time to time become fully assessed will be added to the list, and those no longer fully assessed will be struck out. This list will be totalled every year.

22. The whole di-alluvion file should be prepared on Lucknow paper, stitched at the back in book form. The tracings of maps will be on sheets not exceeding the size of a regular mapping sheet, and they will be placed in an envelope the full size of the file and will not be folded more than twice.

FORM A.—*The Map.*

B.—Diluvion Khasrah.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							LAND REMAINING.			LAND LOST.			
							Dimensions.						
Serial No.	No. of holding.	Khasrah No.	Tarf or Patti.	Owner.	Tenant.	Former area—Kanáls.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Area.	Soil (*Kism zamín*).	Revenue class (*Kism parta*).	REMARKS.

NOTE.—(1). *Khalmár* areas will be noted as such in the remarks column.
(2). Total column 11, and under the total show details of soil and class.

FORM J.—*Khasrah of Alluvion and new Cultivation (Barámadwa Nautor).*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						DIMENSIONS.			FORMER.		PRESENT.				
												Crops.			
Serial No.	No. of holding.	Khasrah No.	Tarf or Patti.	Owner.	Tenant.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Soil.	Revenue class.	Soil.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Revenue class.	REMARKS.

NOTE.—Total columns 10 and 12, and give details of soil and class.

FORM D.—*Abstract Statement of Changes* (*Milán Rakba Burd Barámad*) *ascertained at end of Kharíf Sambat* 19 -19 (*A. D.* 18 -18).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				LAND UNDER INUNDATED RATES.		LAND UNDER FIXED DRY ASSESSMENT.					REVENUE NOW ASSESSED FOR NEW AGRICULTURAL YEAR.	
Alphabetical No.	Name of village.	DETAIL.	Land not assessed.	Area.	Amount.	Class IV at full rate.	Class III at 12 annas per ghumáo.	Class II at 8 annas per ghumáo.	Class I at 9 pies per ghumáo.	Total revenue and area of inundated land.	For the Kharíf, Sambat 19 -19 .	For the Rabi, Sambat 19 .
		By last year's papers ending Rabi, Sambat 19 .	gh. k.	gh. k.	Rs. a. p.	gh. k.	gh. k.	gh. k.	gh. k.	gh. k.	Rs.	Rs.
		DEDUCT. 1. Diluvion ...										
		DEDUCT. 2. Land of which rate has been changed for better.										
		DEDUCT. 3. Do. for worse.										
		Total ...										
		ADD. 1. Alluvion ...										
		ADD. 2. Land of which rate has been changed for better.										
		ADD. 3. Do. for worse.										
		Total ...										
		Area and revenue ascertained for Kharíf, Sambat 19 , and Rabi, Sambat 19 .										

NOTE.—(1). In the totals of columns 7—10 enter revenue of each class under the areas, and in column 11 put totals of both area and revenue.

(2). If the village is entirely under the di-alluvion rules, columns 5 and 6 will be blank. If not, then at the foot of column 11 add the totals of columns 5 and 6.

FORM H.—*Alluvion and Diluvion* (*Burd Barámad*) *Khewat, prepared at end of Kharíf, Sambat* 19 -19 (*A.D.* 18 -18).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					FORMER.			PRESENT.			DIFFERENCE.			
Khewat No. in last Jamabandi.	Khatauni No.	Name of Khewatdár, including name of tenant, where necessary.	Amount of revenue of each holding according to last year's papers.	Khasrah No.	Area.	Rate.	Revenue.	Area.	Rate.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount of revenue for each holding for new year.	REMARKS.

NOTE.—This statement will be in the same detail as is usual in the revenue columns of the *jamabandi.*

FORM Z.—*Register of Fields assessed below full rates, and at full rates.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		SAMBAT 19 .				SAMBAT 19 .				SAMBAT 19 .				SAMBAT 19 .				SAMBAT 19 .				SAMBAT 19 .			
			Crops.				*Crops.*				*Crops.*				*Crops.*				*Crops.*				*Crops.*		
Khasrah No.	Name of proprietor and tenant briefly.	Area cultivated.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Rate.	Area cultivated.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Rate.

E. B. FRANCIS,

Settlement Officer.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

No. 603, dated Lahore, 2nd October 1894.

From—R. Sykes, Esquire, Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Sub-head No. 111.
File No. 42.

I am directed to submit, for the sanction of Government, a copy of the rules proposed by the Financial Commissioner for di-alluvial assessments on river lands in the Lahore District.

*Copy of Commissioner of Lahore's No. 645 of the 4th September 1894, paragraphs 1–6
Letter from G. C. Walker, Esquire, No. 249 of 13th August 1894, in original.

2. These rules with certain alterations recommended by the Commissioner were proposed by Mr. G. C. Walker, late Settlement Officer, Lahore. The Financial Commissioner agrees to the alterations suggested by the Commissioner in the accompanying correspondence,* and the draft rules now submitted for sanction embody the conclusions arrived at after considerable discussion.

Rules for di-alluvial assessments on river lands in the Lahore District.

Annual di-alluvial assessments of *sailába chaks*.

1. All land included within what are known in this district as the *sailáb chaks* of river estates as opposed to the area beyond the reach of the river, which is under the fixed assessments of settlement, shall be subject to annual di-alluvial assessments.

Changes in areas of di-alluvial *chaks*.

2. The cases in which the existing *sailába* limits of any estate will be *contracted* will be very rare, and no such contraction is to be carried into effect without the express orders of the Collector, but the *sailáb chaks* will be liable to expand each year *naturally*, as fresh land hitherto under fixed assessments is destroyed or injured by river flood. The land so affected must be relieved of its fixed assessments with effect from the kharíf harvest and included thenceforth in the *sailáb chak* for the purpose of di-alluvial assessments.

Wells damaged by river action.

3. If a well hitherto standing on the *permanent* area and assessed at a lump *abiána* be submerged or rendered useless by river action, the *abiána* on it will be remitted ; if the well be left standing on the permanent area, but part of the land attached to it be submerged, a proportionate amount of the well assessment must be remitted.

Assessment of *sailába chak*.

4. The *sailab chak* land shall be assessed from year to year in accordance with the following rules.

5. No land included within the *sailáb chak* not recorded as under cultivation or that is not fit for grazing purposes shall be assessed to land revenue.

Grazing waste.

6. Ordinary grazing waste shall be assessed at 1 anna the ghumáo, and land bearing *sirkána* in plots of 20 ghumáos or more shall pay 2 annas a ghumáo. When the *sir* produce is very good and valuable, the assessing officer may, for reasons recorded, assess at 4 annas the ghumáo.

Waste land assessed as above and subsequently becoming unfit for grazing shall at once be relieved of its assessment.

Cultivated land classified.

7. Cultivated land ordinarily under river inundation shall be classified for the purpose of the fluctuating assessments in one or other of the following three classes :—

Class I.—*Good wheat land* including not only land in which good wheat is actually found growing at the time of assessment, but also land which is known or admitted by the people to be capable of growing good wheat crops.

Class II.—Land not good enough to be ranked in the first class, but ordinarily growing any crops but those specified below in Class III.

Class III.—Land ordinarily growing *jowár, til,* fodder crops, *masúr, churál metheroi* or a mixture of any of the last named three crops with barley.

Note (i).—No field shall be distributed between two classes merely because the cropping is not the same all over the field.

On Sutlej only two classes.

Note (ii).—The three classes shown are for the Rávi. For the Sutlej river lands only two rates of assessment have been fixed, so that on that river there is no necessity to distinguish between land of Class I and Class II; otherwise the classification will be based on the same principles for both rivers.

Rates.

8. The rates of assessment for the different classes of cultivated land which ordinarily receives river inundation shall be as follows :—

		Tahsil Lahore.		Tahsil Chunian.	
		Per acre.	*Per ghumáo.*	*Per acre.*	*Per ghumáo.*
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Class I.	Ravi river.	1 10 0	1 5 8	1 8 0	1 4 0
Class II.	Ravi river.	0 14 6	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Class III.	Ravi river.	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 6 0

		Tahsil Kasur.	Tahsil Chunian.
		Per ghumáo.	*Per ghumáo.*
Class I and II.	Sutlej river.	12 annas	12 annas.
Class III.	Sutlej river.	8 ,,	6 ,,

Newly cultivated sailába cultivation.

9. A first crop on newly cultivated *sailába* shall be charged at half-rates.

Land once correctly assessed not to be released except under certain conditions.

10. Land once assessed correctly as being under *sailába* cultivation shall only be released from assessment as cultivated land when it has remained unsown for four successive harvests, but if it is rendered totally unfit for cultivation by river action or sand depósit, it shall be released from assessment at once.

Reduction of assessment.

11. Land once assessed in the first or second class *sailába* land shall only be allowed *reduction* of assessment (as opposed to total release provided for in Rule 4) when it is found that such land has been injured partially by a flood or sand deposit, in which case it shall be treated as new land.

Increase of assessment.

12. Land assessed in the second or third classes of *sailába* cultivation shall in subsequent years be assessed in a higher class as soon as the character of the cropping justify such assessment.

Báráni land in alluvial chak.

13. Land under cultivation within the alluvial *chak*, but of too high a level above the river to get river inundation or to get the benefit of river percolation, shall pay the same rate as has been provided above for Class III of *sailába* land in each tahsíl subject to the condition stated in Rule 9, and it shall be relieved of such assessment as provided for *sailába* land in Rule 10.

Báráni land brought under well-irrigation.

14. If land of the kind mentioned in the preceding rule comes under irrigation from a well not assessed at settlement, then, in addition to the *báráni* rate provided in Rule 13, a lump *abiána* not exceeding 10 rupees shall be assessed on the well subject to the rules regarding protective leases on wells. If the well be destroyed or rendered useless by river action, such *abiána* shall be struck off. If a part of the land attached to the well becomes unfit for cultivation, but the well itself be left standing in working order, then the *abiána* shall be reduced in due proportion to the diminution of area attached to the well.

Sailáb land which ceases to be liable to river flood.

15. Land hitherto assessed as *sailáb*, but subsequently found to be out of reach of the ordinary river flood owing to a change of the river course or other cause, shall be relieved of its *sailába* assessments and shall be assessed under Rules 13 and 14.

Other land benefited by river spill.

16. Land outside the *sailáb chaks*, but benefited in any year by river spill, shall pay in that year 8 annas an acre or ghumáo, whichever is the recognized local measure, in addition to any other fixed assessment it may be paying.

Other land irrigated by jhallár.

17. Land outside the *sailáb chaks*, but that has been cropped successfully by means of irrigation from a water-lift (*jhallár*) erected temporarily on the river bank, shall pay Re. 1-4-0 a ghumáo, whatever the class of crop successfully grown. If the land be already paying a *báráni* or *well-irrigated* assessment, the difference between that assessment and the rate stated above must be made up. When *jhallár* irrigation ceases, the land must be assessed at the rate it was paying before the water-lift irrigation began, provided that it does not pay less than the dry rate fixed for *báráni* land according to the village *bách* until the land has lain unsown for four successive harvests.

Suspensions and remissions.

18. The assessment rates for land affected by river action have been framed on the assumption of the land bearing one crop only in the year. In case, therefore, the autumn crop be destroyed by river flood or sand, even though it be thought advisable to *suspend* in whole or in part the kharíf instalment of revenue due on the land, the result of the rabi sowings should be awaited before any proposals are made *for remitting* any portion of the revenue due on the land for the year.

Extract paragraphs 1 to 6 from a letter No. 645, dated 4th September 1894, from Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Hutchinson, Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, to the Offg. Senior Secretary to Financia Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to your letttr No. 7164, dated 15th November 1893, I have the honor now to forward copy of letter No. 249, dated 13th August 1894, from G. C. Walker, Esquire, C.S., and enclosures, being the revised proposed rules for di-alluvial measurements on the Rávi and Sutlej Rivers in the Lahore District.

2. Mr. Walker has carried out the instructions given in your letter above quoted to the extent noted in his letter, but he has not adopted the rules framed by Mr. Francis, as given in the final report on the revision of the settlement of the northern part of the Ferozepore District. Mr. Walker has given his reasons for this. He urges that it would be inconvenient to alter the practice and procedure now in force, and that Mr. Francis' rules appear to provide for somewhat different conditions from those prevailing in the Lahore District. He does not detail what the differences may be, and it seems to me that they are more imaginary than real. Mr. Walker's rules are much more diffuse, and he enters into many more details than Mr. Francis does. Otherwise the provisions are much the same. I have no particular fault to find with the rules now proposed ; but at the same time, I am of opinion that, it would be preferable to assimilate the rules all over the Province as much as possible, making alterations and additions only for special circumstances in particular localities.

3. I have added headings to the rules myself,—Mr. Walker neglected to do so,—and the addition facilitates the study of them.

4. On the Ravi Mr. Walker proposes three rates of assessment for the different classes of cultivated land in the *sailáb chaks*, as follow :—

	Tahsíl Lahore.	*Tahsíl Chunián.*	
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I	1 13 0	1 8 0	*per acre.*
Class II	0 14 6	0 12 0	,,
Class III	0 7 6	0 5 0	,,

On the Sutlej he combines Classes I and II, and proposes as follows, per acre :—

	Tahsíl Kasur.	*Tahsíl Chunián.*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Classes I and II ...	0 14 6	0 14 6
Class III	0 9 6	0 7 6

On the Rávi good wheat land only is included in Class I, and the rates proposed are higher than those sanctioned for *sailáb* cultivated in the Assessment Reports. Lála Bhagwán Dás considers that the rates now proposed are too high.

In the Ajnála tahsil of Amritsar District the rate on the Rávi for this class of land is Re. 1-10-0 per acre. Mr. Walker's newly proposed rate in the Lahore tahsíl is therefore distinctly higher, being Re. 1-13-0. I do not think it is wise to propose a higher rate in the Lahore tahsíl than that fixed in Ajnála, and I would recommend that the rate adopted should be the same, *i.e.*, Re. 1-10-0 per acre. As regards the Chunián tahsíl, I think, the higher rate proposed, *viz.*, Re. 1-8-0, might be accepted. Another change proposed by Mr. Walker is the rate for Class III on the Rávi in Tahsíl Chunián. He suggests five annas per acre in the place of Re. 0-7-6 per acre. I confess that I do not see the necessity for this reduction, seeing that the lowest rate in Gugera proposed by Mr. Kennedy in the *sailáb* lands was 12 annas per acre. It is true that I have proposed a reduction on this, and that in Gugera it is a fluctuating assessment. Still, I think, five annas is too low, and will tend to make the Gugera cultivators more dissatisfied than they now are.

5. Mr. Walker's Rule 9 is not clear, and is, I consider, open to misinterpretation. The first crop on newly broken up alluvial land is seldom good, and, I think, it would be better to rule that the first crop should only be assessed at half rates. If the same land is cultivated a second year, it may be safely assumed that the cultivation was sufficiently profitable to bear the full assessment.

6. The latter portion of Rule 12 is somewhat redundant. The quality of the land must be judged by the character of the cropping, and I would omit the words "quality of the land and."

No. 249, dated 13th August 1894.

From—G. C. Walker, Esquire, C. S., Offg. Commissioner of Excise, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.

With your endorsement No. 1184, dated the 19th December 1893, you forwarded for compliance Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner's letter No. 7164, dated 15th November 1893, wherein it was requested that I would reconsider and revise the rules I proposed in May 1893, for di-alluvial assessments and measurements on the Rávi and Sutlej rivers in the Lahore District.

2. The objections taken to my former proposals were that they were too elaborate and complex; that they were not sufficiently mechanical for the patwári to work on his own individual judgment; that by particularizing officers who were to supervise the assessments and pass orders in certain contingencies the rules threw too much work on, and expected too much of, the Revenue Assistants and Deputy Commissioner; and, lastly that the rules were deficient in certain respects. The Financial Commissioner, it was said, considered that the Lahore Di-alluvial Rules might with advantage be assimilated in most respects to those framed by Mr. Francis for the Sutlej river lands in Ferozepore.

3. All I wish to submit with reference to the remarks passed on the former proposals is that, I do not find that the rules were deficient in the points stated in the first part of paragraph 3; and that the *abiána* provision adversely criticised at the end of Senior Secretary's paragraph 3 was rightly included in the rules. The Rule No. 10 referred to new wells, not old: a new well would not be entitled to a protective *patta* unless it were masonry lined; unlined wells are often dug in river land of too high a level to get river inundation. Land irrigated from such wells would not be assessed high enough unless some *abiána* were imposed. Moreover, the rule provided first for the *assessment* of *abiána*, and secondly, for its collection in the absence of a protective lease. Even if the well being masonry lined were granted a protective lease some *abiána* would have to be *assessed* on it; otherwise what sum could be entered in the lease? I have ventured to make these observations in case my new rules should be considered open to similar criticisms.

4. For the rest, as the detail of instructions contained in my former proposals and the views on which those instructions were formulated have been condemned, I have in my new draft of rules avoided all detail and simply stated a few simple principles for the guidance of the District patwáris and kánúngos. I regret, however, that I have been unable to carry out the Financial Commissioner's instructions that I should assimilate the Lahore Di-alluvial Rules to those accepted for Ferozepore. My former proposals and the rules now submitted were and are alike based on what has been the practice in assessing the di-alluvial land of the Lahore District for the last four years at least; and it would be inconvenient to alter the practice and procedure now. Moreover, the rules printed in Appendix VI to the Final Settlement Report of Northern Ferozepore appear to me to provide for somewhat different conditions from those prevailing in the Lahore District.

Change in rates.

5. It will be seen that some of the rates stated in Rules 6 and 8 differ slightly from those sanctioned in the orders on the different Assessment Reports. I note below in what respects the new proposed rates differ from those previously sanctioned, in case the Government may see fit to accept my emendations.

Waste land.

(*a*). For waste land along the Sutlej rates of 1½ annas and 9 pies the ghumáo, according to the quality of the waste, were sanctioned. For valuable *munj kána* land on the Rávi a rate of 2 annas a ghumáo was sanctioned. I now prefer the rates suggested in Rule 6, which is practically modelled on the second of the fluctuating assessment rules recently sanctioned for *sailáb* areas on the Chenáb and Jhelum rivers. I think the rates now suggested should be applied to waste grazing land on both rivers.

Lowest class of cultivation.

(*b*). Originally 6 annas a ghumáo was the rate sanctioned for the lowest classed cultivated land in Chunián tahsíl. I think this was almost too high; so low down the river the inundation is precarious and the rainfall is very feeble. The villagers too at this part of the Rávi are exceedingly poor, and it is quite as well to leave them a loophole for keeping their *sailába* land under a light assessment.

For these reasons in the place of 6 annas a ghumáo, or Re. 0-7-6 an acre, as heretofore sanctioned for assessment of cultivated *sailába* land of the 3rd class in Chunián tahsíl, I would now propose four annas a ghumáo, or five annas an acre.

First class land raise rates.

(*c*). The rates sanctioned for *sailáb* cultivated land of the 1st class were Re. 1-4-0 a ghumáo in Lahore tahsíl and Re. 1-0-0 a ghumáo in Chunián tahsíl. It will be seen that Class I, as defined above, is very exclusive; and I would now wish to see the rates for this class raised to Re. 1-8-0 the ghumáo in Lahore tahsíl and Re. 1-4-0 the ghumáo in Chunián tahsíl. The equivalents to these calculated on the acre would be Re. 1-13-0, and Re. 1-8-0, respectively. I do not think these rates for "first class" land on the Rávi, as defined in the rules now proposed would be excessive. The Rávi wheat is usually very fine, and is grown with comparatively little trouble and expense. The full rates lately sanctioned for *sailába* land on the Chenáb river vary from Re. 1-10-0 to Re. 1-2-0 an acre and for that on the Jhelum river from Rs. 2-0-0 to Re. 1-10-0. Half those rates are to be taken when the land is growing inferior crops. These rates are higher than those framed for the Rávi. On the other hand, the fifth of the rules for the Chenáb and Jhelum assessments seems to me to give more scope for leniency of assessments than any of the rules proposed for the Rávi assessments do.

6. I observe that certain alterations in the rates fixed at settlement were proposed and sanctioned in the case of the Gujránwála, Gujrát and Shahpur Districts; so perhaps no

objection will be raised to the changes now proposed in the previous paragraph on the score of their being proposed somewhat late in the day.

7. I should add that the rules now framed have been seen and carefully scrutinized by Munshi Arjan Dás, the Revenue Assistant of the Lahore District; and he has recorded a note to the effect that the proposals generally meet his views. The only proposal in which he does not agree is that stated above in paragraph 5 (*c*). He considers that the former rates of Re 1-4-0 and Re. 1-0-0 a ghumao for 1st class *sailáb* land in Lahore and Chunián tahsíls, respectively, were high enough.

No. 419, dated Lahore, 19th December 1894.

From—R. G. Thomson, Esquire, Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In reply to your letter No. 603, dated 2nd October 1894 (Sub-head No. 111, File No. 42), I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the rules proposed by the Financial Commissioner for di-alluvial assessments on river lands in the Lahore District.

2. Ten printed copies of your letter and enclosures are enclosed.

No. 6016, dated 6th November 1895.

From—The Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.

With reference to your letter No. 599, dated 24th August 1895, I am directed to forward for information, a copy of the procedure rules applicable to di-alluvion assessments in the Lahore District as finally approved by the Financial Commissioner.

C. M. Rivaz, Esquire, C.S.I.

Procedure Rules applicable to Di-alluvion Assessments in the Lahore District.

1. In each year as soon as the river has fallen to its ordinary cold weather level, which will ordinarily be by the 15th November, the patwári will go over the part of the estate liable to be affected by river action, and note the areas carried away by the river, or damaged by sand, and the areas newly brought under cultivation, and he will make measurements in order to bring to record the altered areas, and to enable the Collector to ascertain the revenue to be remitted on lands deteriorated, or to be assessed on those which have improved. The patwári will already have noticed when doing his kharíf *girdáwari* what changes have taken place, and it is important that he should enter carefully the crops grown on land which will be the subject of assessment at the di-alluvial enquiry, and that the Field Kánúngo should carefully check these entries.

2. If changes have occurred in a village of which the boundaries are fixed, the total area will not be altered and the only result will be an alteration in the area of each class of land. If changes have occurred in a village in which the deep stream rule is in force the total area of the village will be changed as well as the area of one or more classes of land, and the patwári will have to make measurements to ascertain the extent of the changes.

3. He will maintain a complete map on a separate set of mapping sheet of that part of the estate which is included in the *sailáb chak* and will show on this each year the areas—

(1) lost by diluvion;

(2) thrown out of cultivation by water or sand;

(3) remained unsown for four successive harvests. (Di-alluvial rule 10);

(4) gained by alluvion;

(5) brought into cultivation for the first time;

(6) liable to have its assessment increased;

(7) liable to have its assessment reduced. (Di-alluvial rule 11).

He will also show on this map such lands outside the *sailáb chak* and hitherto under the permanent assessments as have been during the previous year;

(8) lost by diluvion;

(9) thrown out of cultivation by water or sand;

(10) benefited by the river spill. (Di-alluvial rule 16).

4. The same set of mapping sheets will be used for three years, after which the detailed *jamabandi* will be prepared including a complete map brought up to date (Patwári rule 62), or prepared on new mapping sheets, as the case may require. The Field Kánúngo shall report not later than 15th December every year, for the orders of the Tahsíldár, regarding each estate in his circle subject to river action, whether a fresh set of mapping sheets is required. When a fresh set of mapping sheets is brought into use the whole *sailáb chak* shall be mapped afresh.

5. A separate series of field numbers shall be adopted for land in the *sailáb chak:* it shall not be a continuation of the series of field numbers in use for permanent land outside the *sailáb chak.* But the old numbers will be shown against new numbers both on the field book and the detailed *jamabandi.*

6. The simplest case is where the only change is loss by diluvion or where land has been thrown out of cultivation. Here the patwári will by offsets from the nearest squares plot on his mapping sheets the position of the edge of the river or the line up to which the remaining cultivation extends, and will show the former by a thin blue line at both ends of which he will write "*Burdi San* 1893-94" or whatever the year may be. If whole fields have been carried away his last year's *jamabandi* will give him the area of each. If only a part, then he will chain what remains and so ascertain the area washed away. In estates where the deep stream rule is in force all lands cut away by the river shall be removed from the papers of the estate altogether. But the area occupied by the river changing its course by avulsion and cutting an estate into two parts shall not be removed from such papers. The map of such estate shall remain continuous, including the area under the river.

7. Where there has been a gain in total area by alluvion (which will only occur in those villages which follow the deep-stream rule) the patwári will have to produce the squares of the village so as to take in the land gained and will by offsets lay down the new boundary and the present position of the deep-stream on mapping sheets. Should the river change its course by avulsion, half the former bed of the river should be similarly measured by extending such squares up to the line drawn in the middle of that bed of the river. He will indicate the new land acquired by drawing a red line between it and the older land, and writing at each end the word "*barámad*" and the year in which the new area was acquired. The field numbers to be given to the new area should start from the last number in use in the old map, the highest numbers being given to those fields nearest the river. If the new land is all uncultivated the limits of the survey numbers should correspond with the limits of the squares. In case these square survey numbers should be divided up into cultivated field in subsequent years, when it would be necessary to number them according to Revenue Rule 82, sufficient room should be left in the page of the *khasrah girdáwari* in which they appear. He will in indicating the deep stream write at each end the word "*dharkalán*" with the year. The line drawn in the middle of the abandoned bed of the river should have the words "*Nisf shiken daryái khushk*" at each end duly attested by the patwári of the opposite village in the adjoining district.

8. In villages with fixed boundaries in which land which was before uncultivated has been brought under cultivation, he will on the ground reproduce the squares covering the part of the village affected and will plot in by offsets from them the new fields which have been formed, numbering them according to the system laid down in Revenue Rule No. 82. When the new land has been assessed he should colour all land assessed at the "*adna*" rate by drawing a line of green dots round the fields. Land assessed at the "*darmiyáni*" rate should be distinguished by drawing green dashes round. When it has reached the "*kámil*" rate the green dashes should be altered and run together into a continuous green line.

9. The *jamabandi* shall be prepared in one volume to include the whole area of the estate, but land in the *sailáb chak* shall be shown in each holding separate from land under the permanent assessment. Land hitherto under fixed assessment, but transferred to the *sailáb chak* under Rule 3, (8) and (9) shall thenceforward be shown in the *jamabandi* as under fluctuating assessment.

10. As the measurements proceed the patwári will prepare the following papers:—

Form A ("*Khasráh* Diluvion") will only be prepared in those villages which follow the deep-stream rule and for diluvion only.

Form B ("*Khasrah* Alluvion") will also be prepared for similar villages for alluvion.

Form C ("*Khasrah*") showing change of condition (*tabdíl haisiyat*) is prepared for all changes in the character of the soil of all villages, whether following the deep-stream rule or not. Diluvion caused by water or sand in villages with fixed boundaries will be shown here, as it is not really lost but only changed in character. All fields which are assessed at less than the *kámil* rate will also be shown here, but in the case of these the calculation showing how the area has been arrived at need not be repeated. The columns 20 and 21 will not be filled up until the Tahsíldár has made his visit and has formed an opinion as to the assessment.

11. The Field Kánúngo will check the measurements and the statements which the patwári has filled up, and will satisfy himself that the patwári has included in his maps and field book all land which should be included.

12. The Tahsíldár or his Náib (Assistant Collector of the second grade) will satisfy himself that the maps and papers have been correctly prepared by testing them on the spot and will pass orders as to the classes of land, rates and revenue, after inspecting the fields. He will have columns 12 and 13 of *Khasrah* B and 20 and 21 of *Kharsrah* C filled in before him and will give the patwári orders to prepare the village abstract Form F. He will at the same time cause the patwári to make the necessary entries in the *girdáwari khasrah* of fields assessed below the full rates. The patwári will then have to prepare a tracing of the map prepared under the above rules showing the changes during the previous year, and duplicate forms of the above noted papers, and the Tahsildár will see that these too are completed. The Tahsíldár will add a brief note to the file explaining in narrative form the changes which have occurred and his assessment proposals and their results. The Tahsíldár will then sign the maps and all other papers prepared in duplicate and will take over the Government copies of the same.

13. Final orders on each di-alluvion file can only be passed by an officer exercising the powers of a Collector, but the Collector of the district usually deputes an Assistant Collector of the 1st grade to finally test the measurements and assessment proposed before he passes his final confirming order. This officer's duty is to decide boundary disputes, where newly acquired land is claimed as forming a part of two or more adjoining estates, and to satisfy himself as to the amount by which the assessment should be increased or diminished (paragraph 18 of Circular 33). If any corrections are made by his order, they will be made at once in the Government copies, and the patwári will be ordered to correct his own copies. The patwári will then prepare in duplicate a *khewat* showing the result of the new assessment, Form D, and will forward both copies to the Tahsíldár through the Field Kánúngo. The Tahsíldár will see that the *khewat* agrees with the orders, and signing both copies will file one with the record and return the other to the patwári. The latter will embody new figures in future *báchh* papers and will give a "*fard*" showing the result, free of charge, to each Khewatdár concerned.

14. The whole file regarding changes in assessment due to river action will be prepared on Lucknow paper of A quality, stitched at the back in book form, not tacked together at one corner. The maps will be placed in an envelope, the full size of the file, and will not be folded more than twice.

15. The district statement of changes in assessment due to river action will be prepared in Form G (*tahsílwár*) as prescribed by the Revenue Circulars (Correction Slip 321).

16. Cases of destructive inundation should not be treated under these rules, as by them the growing crops only and not the land are injured. Reports concerning them should be made in Form A or B appended to Circular 33.

FORM

Khasrah of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					FORMER.	
Serial No.	Khasrah No.	No. of Holding.	Owner, in brief.	Tenant, in brief.	Area in Kanáls.	Kind of soil.

NOTE.—1. This form will apply to villages which have not got a fixed boundary.
2. The total of the area shown in column 11 will represent the extent

FORM

Khasrah of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	KHASRAH NO.					
Serial No.	Old.	New.	Khewat No.	Owner (briefly).	Tenant (briefly).	Area calculation.

NOTE.—1. This form will apply to all villages which have not got a fixed boundary.
2. The total of the area shown in column 8 will represent the extent

FORM

Khasrah of changes in class

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					FORMER.						CHAN
Serial No.	Khasrah No.	Khewat No.	Owner (briefly).	Tenant (briefly).	Area.	Kind of soil.	Rate of assessment.	Khasrah No.	Area calculation.	Area.	Kind of soil.

FORM

Khewat showing changes in revenue of holdings due

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8
				KHASRAH NO.		FORMER.		
Khewat No. in last Jamabandi.	Khatauni No.	Name of owner and of tenant where necessary.	Assessment of Kháta according to last year's papers.	Old.	New.	Area and kind of soil.	Rate.	Demand.

A.

Diluvion.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
LAND REMAINING.			LAND LOST.			REMARKS.
Area calculation.	Area.	Kind of soil.	Area.	Kind of soil.	Rate.	

In villages with fixed boundaries all changes will be shown in Form C.
to which the area of the village has been reduced by diluvion.

B.

Alluvion.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Area.	Kind of soil.	CROPS.		REVENUE.		REMARKS.
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Class.	Rate.	

In villages with fixed boundaries all changes will be shown in Form C.
to which the area of the village has been increased by alluvion.

C.

of soil due to river actions.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
GES.				PRESENT.					REMARKS.
Crops.		*Revenue.*		Khasrah No.	Area.	Kind of soil.	*Revenue.*		
Kharif.	Rabi.	Class.	Rate.				Class.	Rate.	

D.

to river action as ascertained at end of Kharif 18 .

9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PRESENT.			DIFFERENCE.		Revenue of Kháta as now fixed.	REMARKS.
Area and kind of soil.	Rate.	Demand.	Increase.	Decrease.		

FORM

Register of fields assessed below full rates

1	2	3	4	5
			SAM	
			Crops.	
Khasrah No.	Owner and tenant (briefly).	Area with details.	Kharíf.	Rabi.

FORM

Statement of Diluvion and Alluvion

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							Nature of change of culturable area.							
							For the worse.				For the better.			
No.	Name of river.	Name of tahsil.	Name of village.	Detail of kind of soil.	Assessable area by last measurement.	Jama by last assessment.	Actual abrasion.	Rendered unculturable by sand or torrents.	Productive power diminished by same causes.	Total.	Actual increment.	Unculturable rendered culturable.	Productive power increased by same causes.	Total.

NOTE.—1. The figures in column 7 should agree with the
2. The assessment in columns 24 to 26 is also taken

FORM

Statement of Financial results of ***Alluvion and Diluvion*** *assessments for the*

remission in the ***Revenue*** *Roll and amount*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District.	Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	River.	Jama of villages affected for agricultural year previous to period under report, Kharíf 18 , Rabi 18 .	Gross increase of assessment due to alluvion, &c., (including jágír).	Gross decrease, of assessment due to diluvion &c., (including jágír).

NOTES.—Column 3.—When the assessment circles are numerous this column
Column 4.—The figures for the large rivers of the Province should
Column 9.—The amounts shown in column 9 will be struck off the
Column 11.—Note in the column the Officer by whom the assessments
Reports prescribing such method, or

E.

and of fields assessed at grazing rates.

6	7	8	9
BAT 19 .		Khasrah No.	[COLUMNS TO BE REPEATED FOR FOUR YEARS IN ALL.]
Rate.	Remarks.		

F.

assessment made in 18.........*for the*.........

16	17	18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27
Present assessable area.	Rates fixed at settlement for each kind of soil.	PROPOSED REDUCTION ON ACCOUNT OF CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.						PROPOSED INCREASE ON ACCOUNT OF CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.						NEW ASSESSMENT FOR THE CURRENT AGRICULTURAL YEAR.						REMARKS.
		Kharíf 18......		Rabi 18......		Total.		Kharíf 18......		Rabi 18......		Total.		Kharíf 18......		Rabi 18........		Total.		
		Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	

figures in column 26 of the statement for the previous year.
at the prospective assessment for the next agricultural year.

G.

District/Division made in 18 , *for the agricultural year (Kharíf* 18 *and Rabi* 18 *) and the proposed to be collected as fluctuating revenue.*

8	9	10	11
Net increase (khálsa) to be collected as fluctuating revenue.	Net decrease (khálsa) to be remitted.	New assessment of villages affected for agricultural year, Kharíf 18 , Rabi 18 .	REMARKS.

may be omitted under sanction of the Commissioner.
be given separately. Those for minor streams may be lumped together.
Rent Roll of the succeeding agricultural year.
were made and tested, and the method adopted in assessing. Reference should be made to Settlement
to correspondence conveying special sanction.

AMRITSAR AND GURDASPUR DISTRICTS.

No. 251 C., dated Simla, 14th August 1894.

From—R. SYKES, Esqnire, Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Sub-head 111.
File No. 44.
* Not printed.

I AM directed to submit in proof, for favor of early orders, a copy of the di-alluvion assessment rules* proposed by the Financial Commissioner for villages subject to river action in the Amritsar and Gurdáspur Districts. The Gurdáspur rules, printed as an Appendix to the Report of the revised settlement of the district, have not yet been formally confirmed by Government, although sanction to the principle of assessment involved in them was conveyed unofficially† before they were provisionally adopted. After the experience which has now been obtained of the working of these rules in Gurdáspur, the same rules, except as regards rates, are recommended for adoption in the Amritsar District also. The draft now submitted contains the combined rules proposed for the two districts. The rates of assessment have been proposed by the Settlement Officer and are approved by the Financial Commissioner.

† (Page 128 of Financial Commissioner's file No. $\frac{1}{99}$ A., sent herewith).

No. 755 S., dated Simla, 3rd September 1894.

From—J. M. DOUIE, Esquire, Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN reply to your letter No. 251 C., dated the 14th August 1894 (Sub-head 111, File No. 44), I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the di-alluvion assessment rules proposed by the Financial Commissioner for villages subject to river action in the Gurdáspur and Amritsar Districts. Sixty copies of the rules when printed should be supplied to this office.

2. The proof received with your letter is returned and also your office file No. $\frac{29}{111}$.

Instructions for the assessment of lands affected by river action in the Amritsar and Gurdáspur districts.

The following rules apply to the Beas and Rávi rivers and their branches. A list of the villages in each tahsíl at present affected by either of these rivers, or likely to be affected by them in the immediate future, is appended for reference. The list is not exhaustive and may be added to by the Collector from time to time, should the rivers change their course, or should the water break into any old bed of the river at present dry.

A.—Assessment rules applicable to estates subject to river action.

1. When land assessed as cultivated is carried away or rendered unfit for cultivation, or land assessed as pasture is carried away or rendered unfit for grazing by river action, the original assessment will be remitted.

2. The following rates should be applied in assessing new cultivated land created by alluvion, land not cultivated at settlement but subsequently brought under cultivation, and land cultivated at settlement which has improved or deteriorated by reason of river action provided that—

(a) no land which was cultivated and fully assessed at settlement, the assessment of which has not thereafter been remitted, or reduced under these rules, shall pay a higher assessment than that imposed on it at settlement, and

(b) the assessment will not be reduced for deterioration not due to the action of the river.

Rates on cultivation in the Gurdáspur District.

	Detail.	In Shakargarh and Chak Andar where 66 inch karam is in use 1 acre=8 kanáls.		In the rest of the district except the Hill Circle of Pathánkot where 60 inch karam is in use 1 acre=9·68 kanáls.		In the Hill Circle of Páthánkot where 75½ inch karam is in use 1 acre=10·54 kanáls.	
		Per acre.	Per kanál.	Per acre.	Per kanál.	Per acre.	Per kanál.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Adna ...	Land sown with poor rice such as kharsu, koda, sowánk, másh, múng, moth, methi, kinu, churál, mattar, alsi, masar, barley and masar raungh and fodder crops.	0 14 0	0 1 9	0 14 6	0 1 6	0 13 2	0 1 3
Kámil ...	Land sown with other crops and all land bearing two crops in the same year.	1 12 0	0 3 6	1 13 0	0 3 0	1 10 4	0 2 6

Rates on cultivation in the Amritsar District.

Rate.	Distinguishing crop.	On the Beás and its branches.			On the Rávi and its branches.		
		Per acre.	Per ghumáo.	Per kanál.	Per acre.	Per ghumáo.	Per kanál
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lowest or adna.	Masar, churál, ajwáin, methi and senji.	0 7 3	0 6 0	0 0 9	0 7 3	0 6 0	0 0 9
Middle or darmiána.	Jowár and chari, moth, múng and másh, kharsu or dhán, til, barley, gram, rape, táramíra, linseed, melons.	0 14 6	0 12 0	0 1 6	0 14 6	0 12 0	0 1 6
Highest or kámil.	All crops not named above, such as wheat, maize, sugarcane and superior rice, also lands having two crops in one year.	1 4 0	1 1 3	0 2 3	1 10 0	1 6 0	0 2 9

3. (*a*). Ordinarily the assessment will be made by the crop, but when the results are poor the assessing officer may, for special reasons to be noted on the file, assess any class of crop at the next lowest rate, or even in the case of the lowest class, altogether remit the assessment if the results are below a quarter of an average yield on the whole field.

(*b*). The full rate imposed under clause (*a*) should not subsequently be lowered because the land is found to be sown with inferior crops, unless there is reason to believe that its quality has deteriorated owing to the action of the river, or a deposit of sand.

(*c*). When it is doubtful which of two rates should be applied, the lower should be taken.

(*d*). When the culturable area fit for grazing is considerable and exceeds 5,000 kanáls the Collector may, on the report of the assessing officer, impose a rate of one anna a ghumáo. In such cases whole squares should, as far as possible, be included in the area to be assessed to avoid unnecessary increase in field numbers.

4. The classification of land should not be too minute, unless a survey number is very large, it will usually be best to apply a single rate to the whole number, even though different parts of the field may differ somewhat in the character of the crops grown and in the quality of the soil.

5. In calculating the revenue no fractions of less than 10 marlas should be taken into account, less than this will be disregarded, and more than this will be taken as a whole kanál.

6. Nothing in the above rules should be taken as authorizing an assessing officer to increase the assessment of any land which was assessed at the full village rate at the settlement *báchh* and has remained unaffected by the river ever since. He may alter the assessment of lands which on account of being recently thrown up were assessed at less than the full village rate at settlement and which subsequently have improved or deteriorated. Land which came under the full settlement village rate will only come under the operation of these rules when it is damaged or carried away by the river.

* *B.—Assessment rules applicable to estates subject to the action of torrents.*

7. The 1st, 4th and 5th of the rules applicable to estates subject to the action of rivers apply *mutatis mutandis.*

8. When cultivated land has been materially injured by the action of a torrent, but is still capable of cultivation, half the assessment imposed at settlement will be remitted. The full rate will be re-imposed if the land again becomes of average quality.

9. Land which was unassessed at settlement but has since become capable of cultivation owing to the action of a torrent may be assessed according to its quality at the full village assessment rate excluding the amount distributed as *abiána* on wells where the system has been adopted, or at half the full rate, provided—

(*a*) that the above rates shall not be imposed unless the land is actually cultivated ;

(*b*) where in the same estate there are two rates, one for land which at settlement was affected by a torrent, and one for land which was not so affected, the former is the rate to be used in applying this rule.

* These rules in Part B. apply only to the Gurdáspur District.

APPENDIX A.

List of villages in the Gurdáspur District to which the above di-alluvion assessment rules apply.

List of Di-alluvion villages, Tahsíl Batála.

1	2	3	4	5
River.	Branch.	Serial No.	Assessment No.	Estate.
Rávi	Rávi	1	437	Bhagtáná Tuliánwálá.
		2	438	Bhagtáná Bohrwála.
		3	244	Haruwál.
		4	440	Metlá.
		5	441	Sádhánwáli.
		6	468	Pakhoke Dera Nának.
		7	442	Khásánwála.
		8	444	Kotli Daya Rám.
		9	445	Chandu Nangal.
		10	471	Palla Nangal.
		11	472	Thetharke.
		12	473	Gola Dhola.
		13	475	Lalluwál.
		14	474	Puránawála.
		15	476	Gunian.
		16	493	Mansúr.
		17	494	Rasúlpur *alias* Bahárgarh.
		18	495	Ghanieke Bet.
Beás	Beás	19	21	Aulákh.
		20	20	Kiri.
		21	19	Bhet.
		22	18	Rajua.
		23	17	Mahesh Dogar.
		24	16	Khojkipur.
		25	15	Gilbob.
		26	14	Khokharwál.
		27	13	Mári Panwán.
		28	12	Dhirowál.
		29	11	Sirí Har Govindpur.
		30	10	Talwára.
		31	9	Rámpur.
		32	8	Samrái.
		33	7	Kángra.
		34	6	Mári Buchchián.
		35	5	Ballarwál.
		36	4	Kapúra.
		37	3	Bhol.
		38	2	Bágah.
		39	1	Khokhuwál.

List of Di-alluvion villages, Tahsíl Gurdáspur.

Rávi	Rávi	1	11	Kukár.
		2	5	Makára.
		3	7	Chak Rám Sahái.
		4	6	Maheshpur.
		5	4	Jhabkará.
		6	15	Mamká.
		7	10	Bhariál.
		8	8	Tur Gujjrán.
		9	12	Mami Chak Rangá.
		10	16	Nikka.
		11	17	Majhwál.
		12	18	Hasanpur.
		13	19	Alowál.

List of Di-alluvion villages, Tahsíl Gurdáspur—continued.

1	2	3	4	5
River.	Branch.	Serial No.	Assessment No.	Estate.
Rávi	Rávi	14	20	Nithar.
		15	21	Wazírpur Jattán.
		16	22	Lalo Chak.
		17	35	Báhádápur.
		18	23	Mirzápur.
		19	24	Murádpur.
		20	26	Salách.
		21	33	Ogra.
		22	34	Káhna.
		23	32	Jaínpur.
		24	49	Wazirpur.
		25	50	Shamshérpur.
		26	51	Mansúrá.
		27	52	Chauntrá.
		28	53	Admál.
		29	54	Jhungián.
		30	58	Nadála.
		31	62	Chak Khágar.
		32	61	Nangal Dála.
		33	63	Khágar.
		34	171	Adi.
		35	170	Kálúpur.
		36	39	Báúpur.
		37	66	Chaurá.
		38	64	Khogowál.
		39	65	Bahlpur.
		40	68	Málomwán.
		41	69	Gaddi Kalán.
		42	70	Gaddi Khurd.
		43	71	Sárangwál.
		44	72	Khokhar.
		45	73	Kamálpur Jattán.
		46	74	Bhawáná.
		47	75	Fathepur.
		48	76	Dostpur.
		49	78	Shahúr.
		50	79	Chak Shahúr.
		51	80	Bohrwadálá.
		52	81	Chhohan.
		53	83	Sáleh Chak.
		54	133	Naránwálí.
		55	85	Chandúwadálá.
		56	84	Ruliáná.
		57	86	Chak Takhtpur.
		58	87	Dhudowál.
		59	88	Barilá Khurd.
		60	95	Rosá.
		61	96	Lopá.
		62	97	Pakiwán.
		63	98	Azimpur.
		64	99	Pasín.
		65	101	Momanpur.
		66	102	Mírkacháná.
		67	103	Aláwalpur.
		68	690	Ramwál.
		69	687	Faqarpur.
		70	686	Sidhpur.
		71	685	Biánpur.
		72	651	Pandori.
		73	650	Pakhowál.
		74	649	Nadálá.
		75	648	Chhíná.
		76	641	Chuharpur.

List of Di-alluvion villages, Tahsil Gurdáspur—concluded.

1 River.	2 Branch.	3 Serial No.	4 Assessment No.	5 Estate.
Rávi	Rávi ...	77	640	Rasúlpur.
		78	639	Padháná.
		79	638	Dallá Kolián.
		80	630	Tándá.
		81	621	Jagatpur Kalán.
		82	626	Dáuwál.
		83	625	Bhaini Milwán.
		84	606	Saidowál Kalán.
		85	604	Bhaini Kanián.
		86	596	Bhaini Paswál.
		87	595	Jágowál.
		88	594	Dháve.
		89	593	Kishenpur.
		90	592	Rájo Belá.
		91	591	Munan Kalán.
		92	582	Balwandá.
		93	581	Chhichhre.
		94	580	Jhandá Labáná.
		95	579	Jhandá Gujjrán.
		96	570	Kotli Harchand.
		97	569	Maire.
		98	568	Bhaini Mián Khán.
		99	567	Bágrián.
		100	565	Nanowál Kalán.
		101	545	Rájpurá.
		102	566	Gorsián.
		102A	564	Nánowál Khurd.
		103	563	Ghuklá.
		104	548	Phero Chhechhi.
		105	546	Kot Khán Mohamed.
		106	544	Bhaini Khádar.
		107	543	Mallanwál.
		108	542	Dhakkar.
		109	541	Miáni.
		110	539	Chochaná.
		111	538	Sunch.

List of Di-alluvion villages, Tahsil Shakargarh.

Rávi	Rávi ...	1	389	Bhairon Chak Gujjrán.
		2	390	Bhairon Chak Jattán.
		3	391	Dholá.
		4	392	Jalálá.
		5	395	Dhing Becharág.
		6	396	Khomári.
		7	397	Janiál.
		8	398	Narúr.
		9	399	Dharampur.
		10	400	Jhun Mán Singh.
		11	401	Hoshiárpur.
		12	402	Damodar.
		13	403	Hájipur Atlá.
		14	404	Pír Kundiálá.
		15	405	Khánpur Mammián.
		16	406	Saido Chak.
		17	408	Daulat Chak.
		18	409	Dhidowál.
		19	412	Hájipur Gujjrán.
		20	413	Shaikhopur Malláhán.
		21	414	Daryá Afgánán.
		22	415	Daryá Gujjrán.

List of Di-alluvion villages, Tahsil Shakargarh—continued.

1	2	3	4	5
River.	Branch.	Serial No.	Assessment No.	Estate.
Rávi	Rávi	23	416	Sográ.
		24	418	Kot Doábá.
		25	419	Pindi Doábá.
		26	420	Chaukri.
		27	421	Moránwálá.
		28	422	Moránwáli.
		29	423	Sukhkhá.
		30	424	Káná Kauntá.
		31	426	Dera Núr Mallak.
		32	425	Bijlowál.
		33	440	Rám Bateri.
		34	439	Basáú Kot.
		35	441	Dhandal.
		36	442	Chhanni Tiká.
		37	443	Chhanni Gujjrán.
		38	444	Khásawadálá.
		39	445	Takhtpur.
		40	446	Jarúr.
		41	448	Boláki Chak.
		42	453	Said Majlá.
		43	452	Sháhpur Khokhar.
		44	455	Rurá.
		45	454	Bálu Thaur.
		46	464	Ransike.
		47	465	Chib.
		48	643	Mardáná.
		49	460	Sajjanpur.
		50	462	Nasírdín.
		51	461	Gujjartúr.
		52	466	Pairewál.
		53	467	Kilá Amír.
		54	468	Sindhu.
		55	469	Pakhoke.
		56	472	Burj Teku.
		57	473	Manjke.
		58	470	Jallo Nangal.
		59	471	Khásánwálá.
Rávi	Ujh	60	370	Abiál Dográn.
		61	369	Chhanni Narotam.
		62	371	Abiál Gujjrán.
		63	372	Zakriá.
		64	367	Chak Kázián.
		65	373	Seonti.
		66	374	Din Panáh.
		67	376	Ramwál.
		68	377	Káhn Lawári.
		69	378	Gopálpur.
		70	379	Atto Chak Jhindar.
		71	380	Varáich.
Rávi	Bein	72	181	Sukmál.
		73	187	Chak Tibbar.
		74	188	Sukho Chak.
		75	189	Saugrán.
		76	747	Nagroti.
		77	745	Karhal.
		78	742	Jhumbián Khurd.
		79	741	Jhumbián Kalán.
		80	208	Hadnál.
		81	209	Chhamál.
		82	210	Rato Chak.
		83	211	Jhangarwán.

List of Di-alluvion villages, Tahsil Shakargarh—continued.

1	2	3	4	5
River.	Branch.	Serial No.	Assessment No.	Estate.
Rávi ...	Bein concld. ...	84	212	Shahpur Bhangu.
		85	740	Chak Safirá.
		86	739	Darsopur.
		87	213	Ferozepore.
		88	214	Saidpur.
		89	217	Khanná.
		90	215	Fatahpur Khurd.
		91	731	Chatráná.
		92	216	Shahpur Janjhorá.
		93	241	Bháti.
		94	244	Badwál.
		95	245	Kahál.
		96	246	Baniál.
		97	247	Dinpur Khurd.
		98	720	Shakargarh.
		99	248	Dinpur Kalán.
		100	249	Chátri.
		101	252	Antowáli.
		102	251	Dhidar
		103	253	Kasráj.
		104	254	Ráipur.
		105	677	Sánwalá.
		106	255	Mansúrá.
		107	678	Chak Kotli. Fathepur Afgánán.
		108	256	Kotli Jattán.
		109	257	Mengri.
		110	258	Núrkot.
		111	681	Pindi Khurd.
		112	682	Chakrá.
		113	680	Pindi Kalán.
		114	674	Basso.
		115	673	Buzarg.
		116	655	Kotla Kahlwán.
		117	656	Chhajwál.
		118	657	Kot Bachná.
		119	662	Dallá Nangal.
		120	661	Panwán.
		121	660	Khosá.
		122	436	Jarmián Singhá.
		123	437	Jarmián Malla Singh.
		124	438	Jarmián Jhanda.
		125	449	Miádi Matto.
		126	450	Gol.
		127	451	Maddoke.
		128	457	Bopá.
		129	458	Anlia.
		130	459	Adá.
Rávi	Karír ...	131	138	Dhandar.
		132	137	Makhwál.
		133	136	Báthli.
		134	114	Sahswán.
		135	116	Bairi Kalán.
		136	134	Jang.
		137	132	Baheri Khurd.
		138	133	Baher.
		139	131	Nagwál.
		140	130	Tarangrá.
		141	127	Nakki Gujjrán.
		142	129	Dúdam Khurd.
		143	128	Dúdam Kalán.
		144	126	Dilra.
		145	125	Jatwál Khurd.

List of Di-alluvion villages, Tahsíl Shakargarh—continued.

1	2	3	4	5
River.	Branch.	Serial No.	Assessment No.	Estate.
Rávi	Karír concld.	146	124	Jatwál Majla.
		147	123	Jatwál Kalán.
		148	120	Chakra.
		149	121	Pátal Khurd.
		150	122	Pátal Kalán.
		151	115	Dhadwál.
		152	53	Kholi.
		153	55	Lesar Kalán.
		154	56	Lesar Majla.
		155	57	Lesar Khurd.
		156	113	Suniári Kalán.
		157	112	Suniári Burjwáli.
		158	58	Kariál.
		159	59	Rogálá.
		160	80	Thikrián Khurd.
		161	81	Thikrián Kalán.
		162	60	Jhindar.
		163	79	Mengra.
		164	69	Shahzádpur.
		165	78	Sarya.
		166	70	Rámri.
		167	76	Rámra.
		168	75	Chakra.
		169	74	Cháhar.
		170	73	Sheikhpurábád.
Rávi	Basantar ...	171	3	Chak Jangu.
		172	34	Darmán.
		173	42	Gamrola.
		174	43	Lagwál.
		175	16	Jarpál.
		176	600	Bará Pind.
		177	602	Parera.
		178	603	Azízpur.
		179	605	Baniál.
		180	606	Sálehpur.
		181	607	Dalla Gujjrán.
		182	88	Sarwál.
		183	91	Kasána.
		184	93	Jangi.
		185	619	Chak Duddo.
		186	623	Chhechhián.
		187	698	Gumtálá.
		188	622	Babrál.
		189	624	Thikrián.
		190	625	Masiál.
		191	627	Raniál.
		192	628	Gadwál.
		193	576	Sahári.
		194	562	Isá.
		195	559	Panju Chohán.
		196	557	Aulakh.
		197	566	Malláh.
		198	499	Chhiná.
		199	498	Fatahpur Dattán.
		200	493	Kanjrúr.
		201	489	Kapúr Dev.
		202	488	Miánwáli.

List of Di-alluvion villages, Tahsíl Pathánkot.

1	2	3	4	5
River.	Branch.	Serial No.	Assessment No.	Estate.
Rávi	Rávi	1	406	Darbáhan.
		2	404	Sárti.
		3	405	Banglá.
		4	403	Phangotá.
		5	399	Thará.
		6	398	Kot.
		7	397	Tarehti.
		8	367	Jugiál.
		9	366	Rájpur.
		10	365	Barkolá.
		11	364	Harúr.
		12	363	Kamwál.
		13	362	Khaláh.
		14	361	Sidhauri.
		15	360	Gurá.
		16	359	Mádhopur Cantonment.
		17	358	Mádhopur.
		18	217	Baheri Buzarg.
		19	216	Bhadráli.
		20	215	Basrup.
		21	210	Jhandpur.
		22	209	Bani Lodi.
		23	90	Lahri Mahantán.
		24	91	Chak Sundar.
		25	197	Sundar Chak.
		26	92	Chak Bhagwánsar.
		27	196	Bhagwánsar.
		28	94	Chak Bhoya.
		29	96	Soháwari Khurd.
		30	98	Khush Nagar.
		31	194	Sultánpur.
		32	187	Naushahrá.
		33	186	Chhanni.
		34	100	Mán Nangal.
		35	102	Sharaf Chak.
		36	99	Jhela Amda Shakargarh.
		37	104	Jhela Amda Gurdáspur.
		38	107	Darsopur.
		39	108	Naráinpur.
		40	109	Sáho Chak.
		41	110	Gidri.
		42	58	Chak Gajju.
		43	114	Gajju Khálsá.
		44	56	Chakakhwárá.
		45	118	Kosalián.
		46	116	Ráji Beli.
		47	117	Bhariál Harchandán.
		48	115	Rakwál.
		49	119	Akhwárá.
		50	120	Mákhanpur.
		51	121	Barmál Jattán.
		52	122	Rájpur Jattán.
		53	123	Lasián.
		54	130	Chhanni Gujjrán.
		55	129	Tásh.
		56	128	Mastgarh.
		57	127	Kajli.
		58	126	Samá'ilpur.
		59	124	Sháhpur.
		60	125	Zainpur Khokhar.
Rávi	Bhatiya ...	61	89	Chakrál.
		62	93	Sharíf Chak.

List of Di-alluvion villages, Tahsíl Pathánkot—continued.

1	2	3	4	5
River.	Branch.	Serial No.	Assessment No.	ESTATE.
Rávi concld. ...	Bhatiya concld.	63	95	Nangal.
		64	97	Soháwara Kalán.
		65	87	Maira Kalán
		66	88	Kiri Khurd.
		67	76	Mangiál.
		68	75	Malpur.
		69	74	Katáni.
		70	65	Ráipur.
		71	63	Chháwarián.
		72	64	Chak Sáhu.
		73	62	Datiál.
		74	86	Jhumbar Taraf Narot.
		75	78	Seonti.
		76	77	Jasswán.
Rávi	Masto ...	77	73	Kathlaur.
		78	66	Barkat.
		79	61	Gol.
		80	53	Murádpur.
		81	54	Ferozá.
		82	55	Sherpur.
		83	59	Bhatiá.
		84	57	Chak Kosalián.
		85	51	Shekhopur Majhíri.
		86	45	Pharwál.
		87	50	Paháripur.
Rávi	Sangrwán ...	88	84	Gográn.
		89	81	Mallarwán.
		90	80	Kharkhara Taraf Narot.
		91	79	Dalput Taraf Narot.
		92	72	Bahádurpur.
		93	69	Polá.
		94	68	Charak Becharág.
		95	67	Kolián.
		96	41	Kutháná.
		97	42	Jainpur.
		98	43	Basáwan Barwán.
		99	44	Bhagwál.
		100	46	Mádho Jainpur.
		101	49	Hamza.
		102	47	Fadáipur.
		103	48	Jitpur.
Rávi	Jalália ...	104	82	Naroli.
		105	19	Aima Saidán.
		106	17	Janiál.
		107	18	Chak Amír.
		108	39	Adam Bárwán.
Rávi	Ujh	109	38	Kánshi Bárwán.
		110	14	Kor Bhattián.
		111	15	Samrála.
		112	11	Balotar.
		113	34	Saroyá.
		114	10	Dostpur.
		115	35	Pindi Parolián.
		116	9	Danwál.
		117	37	Bamiál.
		118	1	Paláh.
		119	3	Bhopálpur.
		120	6	Dhundáh.
		121	7	Sakol.
		122	8	Simbal.

List of Di-alluvion villages, Tahsíl Patháṅkot—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5
River.	Branch.	Serial No.	Assessment No.	ESTATE.
Rávi	Chakki ...	123	420	Bakhtpur.
		124	415	Phangúri.
		125	395	Naráinpur.
		126	394	Hárá.
		127	393	Tareti.
		128	392	Hariál.
Chakki	Chakki ...	129	391	Baghár.
		130	383	Jandwál.
		131	382	Hathára.
		132	381	Chhatwál.
		133	380	Barson.
		134	378	Mamún.
		135	333	Bhadroia.
		136	332	Saili.
		137	327	Maira Mahantán.
		138	309	Baili Changán.
		139	310	Nangal.
		140	256	Simbli.
		141	312	Talwára Jattán.
		142	311	Talwára Gujjrán.
		143	298	Kauntarpur.
		144	297	Napwal.
		145	296	Chak Chumna.
		146	295	Dháki Sháda.
		147	258	Farídá Nagar.
		148	315	Papiál.
		149	265	Bagiál.
		150	281	Chhále.
		151	283	Pawár.
		152	284	Gharota Khurd.
		153	278	Gharota Kalán.
		154	285	Dháki Nimon.
		155	286	Khokhar.
		156	287	Abádgarh.
		157	293	Anehr.
		158	292	Andoi.
		159	291	Gura.
		160	290	Ghandrán.
		161	289	Nilunga.
Beás	Beás	162	288	Mírthal.

APPENDIX B.

List of estates in the Amritsar District to which the above di-alluvion assessment rules apply.

River Rávi—Tahsíl Ajnála.

Kassowála.
Saháran.
Kamálpur Khurd.
Kamálpur Kalán.
Dádre.
Phulpura.
Singoki.
Gaggar.
Panjgiráin.
Ghumra.
Darya Músa.
Malikpur.
Langarpur.
Dujowál.
Kot Rajáda.
Kotli Barwála.
Shazádábád.
Budhá Barsál.
Daddián.
Budhái Chímá.
Daryá Mansúr.
Kamírpur.
Bal.
Nangal Amb.
Chak Bála.
Gil.
Bhainián Gil.
Dhián Singhpura.
Sahowál.
Dalla Rájpútán.
Ballarhwál.
Bangan.
Sundargarh.
Khánwál.
Channán.
Bhainián.
Ráipur Kalán.
Majhi Meon.
Gulgarh.
Niámatábád.
Awán Basáo.
Sherpur.
Passiánwála.
Bahlol.
Fatta.
Bhindi Nain.
Bhindi Aulakh Kalán.
Bhindi Aulakh Khurd.
Burj.
Vaire.
Dag.
Tut.
Saidpur.
Lodi Gujar.
Manj.
Kakar.
Bhadru.
Ránián.

River Beás—Tahsíl Amritsar.

Sheron Bagha.
Sheron Langah.
Khánpur.
Gháziwál Miáni.
Jodhe.
Balsarái.
Varáich.
Sathiála (Chak).
Budha Theh.
Wazír Bhullar.
Mahtábkot.

River Beás—Tahsíl Tarn Táran.

Bhalojla.
Chak Gagrewál.
Gagrewál.
Rámpur Narotampur.
Jelálábád.
Kiri Bodal.
Chak Desal.
Dárápur.
Kiri Sháhi.
Vairowál.
Hothián.
Pindián.
Kánwen.
Goindwál.
Akbarpur.
Miáni.
Khakh.
Dhúnda.
Mának Deo.
Bhail.
Kaler.
Johal.
Munda.
Gujarpur.
Ghurka.
Dhun.
Chamba.
Kamboh.
Kirián.

Procedure Rules applicable to Di-alluvion Assessments in the Gurdáspur and Amritsar Districts.

1. In each year as soon as the river has fallen to its ordinary cold weather level, which will ordinarily be by the 1st of December, the patwári will go over the part of the estate liable to be affected by river action, and note the areas carried away by the river, or damaged by sand, and the areas newly brought under cultivation, and he will make measurements in order to bring to record the altered areas, and to enable the Collector to ascertain the revenue to be remitted on lands deteriorated, or to be assessed on those which have improved.* The patwári will already have noticed when doing his kharíf *girdáwari* what changes have taken place, and it is important that he should enter carefully the crops grown on land which will be the subject of assessment at the di-alluvial enquiry, and that the kánúngo should carefully check these entries.

2. If changes have occurred in a village of which the boundaries are fixed, the total area will not be altered and the only result will be an alteration in the area of each class of land. If changes have occurred in a village in which the deep-stream rule is in force, the total area of the village will be changed as well as the area of one or more classes of land, and the patwári will have to make measurements to ascertain the extent of the changes.

3. He should first make a tracing from his map of the village of a part of the area liable to be affected by the river action, and will show on this the area—

(1) lost by diluvion;

(2) thrown out of cultivation by water or sand;

(3) gained by alluvion;

(4) brought into cultivation for the first time; or

(5) liable to have its assessment increased.

It will seldom be necessary to show the whole *bet* in this tracing, but on the other hand he should not be satisfied with merely showing the actual fields affected. He should also show all fields which actually touch any field which has undergone alteration so as to indicate at once the position in the whole village map of the fields in which change of area has occurred, or in which the assessment has to be revised. These tracings will be on unbacked sheets ruled into squares not larger than an ordinary mapping sheet. A half or quarter mapping sheet may be used if this will suffice to show all that is required.

4. The simplest case is where the only change is loss by diluvion or where land has been thrown out of cultivation by water or sand. Here the patwári will by offsets from the nearest squares plot on his di-alluvion tracing for the year the position of the edge of the river or the line up to which the remaining cultivation extends, and will show it by a thin blue line at both ends of which he will write "*Burdi San*, 1893-94," or whatever the year may be. If whole fields have been carried away his last year's *jamabandi* will give him the area of each. If only a part, then he will chain what remains and so ascertain the area washed away. Where there has been no other change except diluvion he may show it on his last year's tracing and there will be no necessity for making a fresh tracing each year.

5. Where there has been a gain in total area by alluvion (which will only occur in those villages which follow the deep-stream rule) the patwári will have to produce the squares of the village so as to take in the land gained and will by offsets lay down the new boundary and the present position of the deep-stream on his di-alluvion tracing. He will indicate the new land acquired by drawing a red line between it and the older land and writing at each end the word *barámad* and the year in which the new area was acquired. The field numbers to be given to the new area should start from the last number in use in the old map, the highest numbers being given to those fields nearest the river. If the new land is all uncultivated the limits of the survey numbers should

* In the case of estates affected by a torrent in the Gurdáspur District, measurements will ordinarily only be made in the year when the quadrennial attestation of the estate takes place, provided that the Collector may order the lands in any estate to be measured and assessed in a year other than that of quadrennial attestation, if changes have occurred in the estate as a whole, or in individual holdings of sufficient importance to render this course desirable. Early in October the Tahsíldár will send to the Collector a list of estates not coming under quadrennial attestation, in which he proposes to make measurements explaining the ground of his proposals. The Collector will return the list with his orders on it to the Tahsíldár.

correspond with the limits of the squares. In case these square survey numbers should be divided up into cultivated fields in subsequent years, when it would be necessary to number them according to Rule 82, sufficient room should be left in the page of the *khasra girdáwari* in which they appear. He will in indicating the deep-stream write at each end the words *dhárkalán* with the year.

6. In villages with fixed boundaries in which land which was before uncultivated has been brought under cultivation, he will on the ground reproduce the squares covering the part of the village affected and will plot in by offsets from them the new fields which have been formed numbering them according to the system laid down in Revenue Rule No. 82. If this can be done on the last year's di-alluvion map without producing confusion he need not prepare a fresh tracing, but in other cases he should prepare a fresh copy of the tracing. Whenever at the end of the fourth year special attestation is carried out a fresh tracing will have to be prepared by the patwári for his own use. When the new land has been assessed he should colour all land assessed at the "*adna*" rate by drawing a line of green dots round the fields. Land assessed at the "*darmiyáni*" rate should be distinguished by drawing green dashes round. When it has reached the "*kámil*" rate the green dashes should be altered and run together into a continuous green line.

7. As the measurements proceed the patwári will prepare the following papers :—

Form A ("*Khasrah* Diluvion") will only be prepared in those villages which follow the deep-stream rule and for diluvion only.

Form B ("*Khasrah* Alluvion") will also be prepared for similar villages for alluvion.

Form C (*Khasrah*) showing change of condition (*tabdíl haisíyat*) is prepared for all changes in the character of the soil of all villages whether following the deep-stream rule or not. Diluvion caused by water or sand in villages with fixed boundaries will be shown here, as it is not really lost but only changed in character. All fields which are assessed at less than the *kámil* rate will also be shown here, but in the case of these the calculation showing how the area has been arrived at need not be repeated. The columns 20 and 21 will not be filled up until the Tahsíldár has made his visit and has formed an opinion as to the assessment.

8. The kánúngo will check the measurements and the statements which the patwári has filled up, and will satisfy himself that the patwári has included in his maps and field book all land which should be included.

9. The Tahsíldár or his Náib (Assistant Collector of the second grade) will satisfy himself that the maps and papers have been correctly prepared by testing them on the spot and will pass orders as to the classes of land, rates and revenue, after inspecting the fields. He will have columns 12 and 13 of *Khasrah* B and 20 and 21 of *Khasrah* C filled in before him and will give the patwári orders to prepare the village abstract Form F. He will at the same time cause the patwári to make the necessary entries in the register of fields assessed below the full rates, Form E. The patwári will then have to prepare a duplicate of his di-alluvion tracing for the year and duplicate forms of the diluvion field book, alluvion field book and village abstract, and the Tahsíldár will see that these too are completed where necessary. The Tahsíldár will add a brief note to the file explaining in narrative form the changes which have occurred and his assessment proposals and their results. The register Form E will remain with the patwári who will give the Tahsíldár an extract from it showing those numbers only of which the assessment has been changed during the current year. The Tahsíldár will then sign the maps field books, and village abstracts and the register, and will take over the Government copies of the three former and the extracts from the register.

10. Final orders on each di-alluvion file can only be passed by an officer exercising the powers of a Collector, but the Collector of the district usually deputes an Assistant Collector of the 1st grade to finally test the measurements and assessment proposed before he passes his final confirming order. This officer's duty is to decide boundary disputes, where newly acquired land is claimed

as forming a part of two or more adjoining estates, and to satisfy himself as to the amount by which the assessment should be increased or diminished (paragraph 18 of Circular 33). If any corrections are made by his order, they will be made at once in the Government copies, and the patwári will be ordered to correct his own copies. The patwári will then prepare in duplicate a *khewat* showing the result of the new assessment, Form D, and will forward both copies to the Tahsíldár through the kánúngo. The Tahsíldár will see that the *khewat* agrees with the orders and signing both copies will file one with the record and return the other to the patwári. The latter will embody new figures in future *báchh* papers and will give a *fard* showing the result, free of charge, to each Khewatdár concerned.

11. The whole file regarding changes in assessment due to river action will be prepared on Lucknow paper of A quality, stitched at the back in book form, not tacked together at one corner. The maps will be placed in an envelope the full size of the file and will not be folded more than twice.

12. The district statement of changes in assessment due to river action will be prepared in Form G (*tahsílwár*) as prescribed by the Revenue Circulars (Correction Slip 321).

13. Cases of destructive inundation should not be treated under these rules, as by them the growing crops only and not the land are injured. Reports concerning them should be made in Form A or B appended to Circular 33.

NOTE.—*The forms are the same as those prescribed for the Lahore District,* vide *pages* 64—67.

RAWALPINDI DIVISION.

DI-ALLUVION PROCEDURE RULES.

Copy of a letter No. 4372, dated 9th August 1895, from Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi Division.

W. M. YOUNG, Esquire, C.S.I.

WITH reference to your letter No. 287, dated the 27th January 1895, I am directed to forward for your information and guidance of all Deputy Commissioners in your Division, a copy of the di-alluvion *procedure* rules to be adopted in the Ráwalpindi Division as finally approved by the Financial Commissioner.

2. As regards the *kharába* question, I am to say that the assessments dealt with are not fluctuating assessments, and the Financial Commissioner considers that a *kharába* enquiry would be out of place in connection with the di-alluvion proceedings.

The di-alluvion assessments are framed with reference to the character of the soil, and, when framed, are subject to alteration only under the di-alluvion rules. In case of failure of crops the same rules will apply as in the case of lands not liable to river action. Remissions or suspensions on account of serious failure may be necessary in either case, and in both the procedure will be the same. Such failure of crops should be treated under the ordinary rules, and not in connection with the procedure for assessing the different soils. For this reason all mention of *kharába* has been omitted from the rules and forms now under consideration.

3. An exemplar showing the entries to be made in Form C is forwarded for guidance and has been printed with the rules.

4. Rule 6 has been altered so as to suit the assessment system sanctioned for the Ráwalpindi Division.

5. As regards the proposal of Munshi Ghulám Ahmad Khan, Khan Bahádur, that the di-alluvion files should be kept in the tahsíl until the detailed *jamábandi* is prepared, I am to say that the Financial Commissioner has no objection to this being done if you desire it; but I am to point out that checking of the di-alluvion work should be done on the spot, and for that purpose the patwárís' papers are available. In the tahsíl, all that can be checked is the collection of the revenue, and this can be done by referring to the rent-rolls signed by the Collector which are in the charge of the Wásil Báqi Nawís.

1. In each year as soon as the river has fallen to its ordinary cold weather level, which will ordinarily be by the 1st of December, the patwári will go over the part of the estate liable to be affected by river action, and note the areas carried away by the river, or damaged by sand, and the areas newly brought under cultivation, and he will make measurements in order to bring to record the altered areas, and to enable the Collector to ascertain the revenue to be remitted on lands deteriorated, or to be assessed on those which have improved. The patwári will already have noticed when doing his kharíf *girdáwari* what changes have taken place, and it is important that he should enter carefully the crops grown on land which will be the subject of assessment at the di-alluvial enquiry, and that the kánúngo should carefully check these entries.

2. If changes have occurred in a village of which the boundaries are fixed, the total area will not be altered and the only result will be an alteration in the area of each class of land. If changes have occurred in a village in which the deep-stream rule is in force, the total area of the village will be changed as well as the area of one or more classes of land, and the patwári will have to make measurements to ascertain the extent of the changes.

3. He should first make a tracing from his map of the village of a part of the area liable to be affected by river action, and will show on this the area—

(1) lost by diluvion;

(2) thrown out of cultivation by water or sand;

(3) gained by alluvion;

(4) brought into cultivation for the first time; or

(5) liable to have its assessment increased.

It will seldom be necessary to show the whole *bet* in this tracing, but on the other hand he should not be satisfied with merely showing the actual fields affected. He should also show all fields which actually touch any field which has undergone alteration so as to indicate at once the position in the whole village map of the fields in which change of area has occurred, or in which the assessment has to be revised. These tracings will be on unbacked sheets ruled into squares not larger than an ordinary mapping sheet. A half or quarter mapping sheet may be used if this will suffice to show all that is required.

4. The simplest case is where the only change is loss by diluvion or where land has been thrown out of cultivation by water or sand. Here the patwári will by offsets from the nearest squares plot on his di-alluvion tracing for the year the position of the edge of the river or the line up to which the remaining cultivation extends, and will show it by a thin blue line at both ends of which he will write "*Burdi San*, 1893-94," or whatever the year may be. If whole fields have been carried away his last year's *jamabandi* will give him the area of each. If only a part, then he will chain what remains and so ascertain the area washed away. Where there has been no other change except diluvion he may show it on his last year's tracing and there will be no necessity for making a fresh tracing each year.

5. Where there has been a gain in total area by alluvion (which will only occur in those villages which follow the deep-stream rule) the patwári will have to produce the squares of the village so as to take in the land gained and will by offsets lay down the new boundary and the present position of the deep-stream on his di-alluvion tracing. He will indicate the new land acquired by drawing a red line between it and the older land and writing at each end the word *barámad* and the year in which the new area was acquired. The field numbers to be given to the new area should start from the last number in use in the old map, the highest numbers being given to those fields nearest the river. If the new land is all uncultivated the limits of the survey numbers should correspond with the limits of the squares. In case these square survey numbers should be divided up into cultivated fields in subsequent years, when it would be necessary to number them according to Rule 82, sufficient room should be left in the page of the *khasra girdáwari* in which they appear. He will in indicating the deep-stream write at each end the word *dhár-kalán* with the year.

6. In villages with fixed boundaries in which land which was before uncultivated has been brought under cultivation, he will on the ground reproduce the squares covering the part of the village affected and will plot in by offsets from them the new fields which have been formed numbering them according to the system laid down in Revenue Rule No. 82. If this can be done on the last year's di-alluvion map without producing confusion he need not prepare a fresh tracing, but in other cases he should prepare a fresh copy of the tracing. Whenever at the end of the fourth year special attestation is carried out a fresh tracing will have to be prepared by the patwári for his own use. When the new land has been assessed he should colour all land assessed at the "*nisf parta*" by drawing a line of green dots round the fields. When it has reached the "*kamil*" rate the green dots should be altered and run together into a continuous green line.

7. As the measurements proceed the patwári will prepare the following papers*:—

Form A ("*Khasrah* Diluvion") will only be prepared in those villages which follow the deep-stream rule and for diluvion only.

Form B ("*Khasrah* Alluvion") will also be prepared for similar villages for alluvion.

Form C (*Khasrah*) showing change of condition (*tabdíl haisíyat*) is prepared for all changes in the character of the soil of all villages whether following the deep-stream rule or not. Diluvion caused by water or sand in villages with fixed boundaries will be shown here, as it is not really lost but only changed in character. All fields which are assessed at less than the *kamil* rate will also be shown here, but in the case of these the calculation showing how the area has been arrived at need not be repeated. The columns 20 and 21 will not be filled up until the Tahsíldár has made his visit and has formed an opinion as to the assessment.

8. The kánúngo will check the measurements and the statements which the patwári has filled up, and will satisfy himself that the patwári has included in his maps and field book all land which should be included.

9. The Tahsíldár or his Náib (Assistant Collector of the second grade) will satisfy himself that the maps and papers have been correctly prepared by testing them on the spot and will pass orders as to the classes of land, rates and revenue, affter inspecting the fields. He will have columns 12 and 13 of *Khasrah* B and 20 and 21 of *Khasrah* C filled in before him and will give the patwári orders to prepare the village abstract Form F. He will at the same time cause the patwári to make the necessary entries in the register of fields assessed below the full rates, Form E. The patwári will then have to prepare a

* The Forms are the same as those prescribed with the Lahore rules (see pages 64—67).

duplicate of his di-alluvion tracing for the year and duplicate forms of the diluvion field book, alluvion field book and village abstract, and the Tahsíldár will see that these too are completed where necessary. The Tahsíldár will add a brief note to the file explaining in narrative form the changes which have occurred and his assessment proposals and their results. The register Form E will remain with the patwári who will give the Tahsíldár an extract from it showing those numbers only of which the assessment has been changed during the current year. The Tahsíldăr will then sign the maps, field books, and village abstracts and the register, and will take over the Government copies of the three former and the extracts from the register.

10. Final orders on each di-alluvion file can only be passed by an officer exercising the powers of a Collector, but the Collector of the District usually deputes an Assistant Collector of the 1st grade to finally test the measurements and assessment proposed before he passes his final confirming order. This officer's duty is to decide boundary disputes, where newly acquired land is claimed as forming a part of two or more adjoining estates, and to satisfy himself as to the amount by which the assessment should be increased or diminished (paragraph 18 of Circular 33). If any corrections are made by his order, they will be made at once in the Government copies, and the patwári will be ordered to correct his own copies. The patwári will then prepare in duplicate a *khewat* showing the result of the new assessment, Form D, and will forward both copies to the Tahsíldár through the kánúngo. The Tahsíldár will see that the *khewat* agrees with the orders and signing both copies will file one with the record and return the other to the patwári. The latter will embody new figures in future *báchh* papers and will give a *fard* showing the result, free of charge, to each Khewatdár concerned.

11. The whole file regarding changes in assessment due to river action will be prepared on Lucknow paper of A quality, stitched at the back in book form, not tacked together at one corner. The maps will be placed in an envelope the full size of the file and will not be folded more than twice.

12. The district statement of changes in assessment due to river action will be prepared in Form G (*tahsílwár*) as prescribed by the Revenue Circulars (Correction Slip 321).

13. Cases of destructive inundation should not be treated under these rules, as by them the growing crops only and not the land are injured. Reports concerning them should be made in Form A or B appended to Circular 33.

FORM C.—(Example).

Khasrah of changes in class of soil due to river actions.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
					Former.			Changes.								Present.					
												Crops.		Revenue.					Revenue.		
Serial No.	Khasrah No.	Kahwat No.	Owner (briefly).	Tenant (briefly).	Area.	Kind of soil.	Rate of assessment.	Khasrah No.	Area calculation.	Area.	Kind of soil.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Class.	Rate.	Khasrah No.	Area.	Kind of soil.	Class.	Rate.	Remarks.
					K. M.		Rs. a. p.			K. M.					Rs. a. p.		K. M.			Rs. a. p.	
1	86	2	Guláb ...	Khudkásht	6 1	Sailáb ...	0 3 10 per kanál.	86	42×16	3 15	Sailáb ...	...	Wheat ...	I or Kámil...	0 3 10	86	3 15 2 6	Sailáb ... Unculturable	... I, Kharíj báchh.	0 3 10 *Nil.*	Wheat field measured and its calculation shown in columns 9 to 16. The remaining area was *regmar.*
2	5006	10	Shámilát	Mangal ... Do. ... Wasáwa... Búta ...	221 2	Unculturable	*Nil.*	5075	42×11	2 11	Do. ...	..	Barley ...	Adna ...	0 0 9	5075	2 11	Sailáb ...	Adna	0 0 9	7 kanáls 2 marlás out of No. 5006 broken and cultivated by four tenants. Hence 4 area cultivations last number being 5074, hence new numbers given to new fields=5075 to 5079.
								5076	36×12	2 8	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5076	2 8				
								5077	24×11	1 9	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5077	1 9				
								5078	$\frac{23\times11}{2}$	0 14	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5078	0 14				
								5079	...	214 0	Unculturable	...	...	Kharíj báchh.	*Nil.*	5079	214 0	Unculturable	...		
3	5010	7	Do. ...	Sandi ...	9 10	Sailáb ...	0 0 9 adna.	5010	...	9 10	Sailáb ...	...	Wheat ...	Kámil ...	0 3 10	5010	9 10	Sailáb ...	Kámil ...	0 3 10	Enhanced rate to be charged for wheat being sown.
4	379	6	Kishna ...	Self ...	8 8 4 2	Do. ... Unculturable	0 3 10	379	...	4 2	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	0 3 10	379	12 10	Do. ...	Do. ...	0 3 10	Part of field No. 379, which was unculturable, sown with wheat and the whole field rendered *kámil.*

Districts of the Rawalpindi Division excepting Jhelum and Rawalpindi.

The following rules for di-alluvion assessments in the districts of Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála and Shahpur were sanctioned by Government in the correspondence noted in the margin.

Punjab Government Proceedings	Revenue/Revenue	No. 1—10A of August 1893.
Do.	do.	do.	„ 14—15A of October 1893
Do.	do.	do.	„ 16—17A of Decr. 1894.

RULES.

1. When by river action land assessed as cultivated is carried away or rendered unfit for cultivation, or land assessed as pasture is carried away or rendered unfit for grazing, the assessment charged on it shall be remitted.

2. New uncultivated land added by alluvion which is fit for grazing, unassessed land which has by the action of the river become fit for grazing, and assessed cultivated land which has by river action ceased to be fit for cultivation, but is fit for grazing, shall be ordinarily assessed at the rate of two annas per acre.

Exceptions—

(1). When the produce is very poor, the assessing officer may for reasons recorded assess at one anna per acre.

(2). Where the produce is very good or valuable, *e.g.*, near towns, the assessing officer may for reasons recorded assess at four annas per acre.

3. Land which was assessed at settlement as cultivated shall continue to pay the revenue at which it was then assessed, unless and until its assessment is reduced for deterioration. Thereafter it shall be treated as if it were new land.

4. New cultivated land added by alluvion, land not cultivated at settlement but since brought under cultivation, and land cultivated at settlement which has since had its assessment reduced for deterioration and has again become cultivated, shall ordinarily be assessed at the maximum rate stated in Rule 9 when growing first class crops and at half that rate when growing inferior crops.

(*a*). First class crops are—

Sugarcane.

Turmeric (bajwát).

Maize.

Cotton.

Wheat.

Vegetables (other than fodder).

Tobacco.

(*b*). Second class crops are all other crops.

5. No assessment shall be imposed on sown crops which are likely to return less than the seed sown, and if the outturn is likely to be very poor, *e.g.*, not more than twice the seed sown, half the rate due under Rule 4 shall be imposed for that year.

6. Land which under the above rules has been assessed at less than the maximum rate shall in subsequent years be assessed at the maximum rate so soon as the class and character of the crop shall justify such imposition.

7. Land which was assessed at settlement as cultivated, or has since been assessed at the full rate, should not ordinarily have its assessment lowered unless it is found that such land has been injured by a flood or sand deposit, in either of which cases it shall be treated as new land and be dealt with in accordance with the above rules.

8. Where the assessing officer finds that any considerable area of land which was assessed at settlement or since at the full *sailáb* rate has, owing to a change in the course of the river or from other causes, become out of reach

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, PUNJAB.

Correction Slip No. 3867, dated 27th June 1907.

Punjab Government letter No. 58 $\frac{\text{R. \& A.}}{\text{R.}}$, dated 19th February 1907.

Add the following to Part I of Selections from the Records of the Office of the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, New Series, No. 19, containing Alluvion and Diluvion Rules :—

* *Rules of assessment applicable to estates bordering on the Soan torrent in the Rawalpindi tahsil.*

I. When by the action of the Soan torrent land assessed as cultivated is carried away or rendered unfit for cultivation, the assessment shall be remitted.

II. Land which was unassessed at settlement, or the assessment of which has since been remitted under Rule I, shall, if it becomes culturable owing to the action of the Soan torrent, ordinarily be assessed at the full village rate of land of the class to which it belongs, but it may be assessed at the rate of other or lower classes if it is of inferior quality. If it is too inferior to bear the full assessment of any class it will be left unassessed until it becomes fit for assessment. No assessment will be imposed on land which has not actually been cultivated.

III. Remeasurements for the purpose of ascertaining whether assessments should be remitted or imposed under Rules I and II will ordinarily be made in an estate only in the cold weather preceding the quadrennial attestation of the jamabandi.

But if the Tahsildar is of opinion that measurements for this purpose should be undertaken in any estates not coming under quadrennial attestation, he will send to the Collector a list of such estates explaining the grounds of his proposal. The Collector will return the list with his order to the Tahsildar.

* *Rules of assessment applicable to estates subject to the action of the Sil and Soan torrents in the Fatehjang tahsil.*

I. When by action of the Sil or Soan torrents in the Fatehjang tahsil land assessed as cultivated is carried away or is rendered unfit for cultivation by sand drift the assessment thereon shall be remitted.

II. Land which was assessed at settlement as cultivated shall continue to pay the revenue at which it was then assessed unless and until its assessment is remitted under Rule I.

III. New cultivated land added by alluvion and land cultivated at settlement which has had its revenue remitted under Rule I and which has again become cultivated, shall ordinarily be assessed at the sailab circle rate of Re. 1-8-0 per acre when growing first class crops, and at half that rate when growing inferior crops.

(*i*) First class crops are :—

Sugarcane.	Wheat.
Maize.	Vegetables (other than fodder).
Cotton.	Tobacco.
Rice.	

(*ii*) Second class crops are all other crops.

IV. No assessment shall be imposed on sown crops which are likely to return less than the seed sown, and if the outturn is likely to be very poor, *e.g.*, not more than twice the seed sown, half the rate due under Rule III shall be imposed for that year.

V. Land which under Rule IV has been assessed at less than the sailab circle rate shall in subsequent years be assessed at the full rate so sown as the class and character of the crop shall justify such imposition.

* FOOT-NOTE.—Except as provided in Rule III of the Rules of assessment applicable to estates bordering on the Soan torrent in the Rawalpindi tahsil, the Rawalpindi Division Diluvion Procedure Rules at page 84 of these Selections will apply to both the tahsils of Rawalpindi and Fatehjang.

class crops ; [illegible]

NOTE.—First class crops are : sugarcane, maize, cotton, wheat, vegetables (other than fodder), tobacco.
Second class crops are all other crops.

6. No assessment shall be imposed on crops which are likely to return less than the seed sown ; and if the outturn is very poor, *e.g.*, not more than twice the seed sown, half of the maximum rate shall be imposed for that year.

7. Land which under the above rule has been assessed at less than the maximum rate shall in subsequent years be assessed at the maximum rate, so soon as the class and character of the crop shall justify such imposition.

8. New uncultivated land added by alluvion, which is fit for grazing; unassessed land which has by the action of the river become fit for grazing; and assessed cultivated land, which has by river action ceased to be fit for cultivation, but is fit for grazing, shall ordinarily be assessed at the rate of one anna per acre :

Provided, that when the produce is very good or valuable, *e.g.*, near towns, the assessing officer may for reasons recorded assess at 4 annas per acre, or at any intermediate rate :

Provided also, that blocks of grazing land less than 50 acres in extent shall not be liable to assessment, unless for special reasons to be recorded by the assessing officer.

NOTE.—Land bearing a well established growth of *pilchi* may at the discretion of the assessing officer be treated as "fit for grazing" for the purposes of this rule.

9. The classification of land for assessment under these rules should not be too minute; if a survey number is not very large it will usually be best to apply a single rate to the whole number, though the same class of crop may not be grown in the whole of it.

10. In calculating the revenue all fractions of a *kanal*, of ten *marlas* or under, will be neglected; and all fractions of a *kanal* over 10 *marlas* will be counted as a *kanal*.

11. The maximum rates referred to in Rules 5 to 7 are as follows :—

Tahsil.	Circle.	Rate.
		Per acre. Rs. a. p.
Jhelum	All circles	1 8 0
Pind Dadan Khan	Ditto	1 12 0

Rules applicable to the villages affected by the Sawan River and Hill Torrents.

NOTE.—The schedule will be found in Appendix C to the Settlement Report of the Jhelum District.

12. In these villages measurements will ordinarily be made only in the year when the quadrennial attestation of the village takes place, provided that the Collector may order that the lands in any estate be measured and assessed in any other year, if changes have occurred in the estate, or in individual holdings, of sufficient importance to render this course desirable. Early in October the Tahsildar will send to the Collector a list of estates not coming under quadrennial attestation in which he proposes to make measurements, explaining the reasons for his proposal. The Collector will return the list with his orders thereon to the Tahsildar.

13. When by the action of a torrent land assessed as cultivated is carried away or rendered unfit for cultivation, or land assessed as uncultivated is carried away or rendered unprofitable, the assessment thereon shall be remitted.

14. When cultivated land has been materially injured by the action of a torrent but is still capable of cultivation, half the assessment imposed at settlement may be remitted subject to the re-imposition of the full rate if the land again becomes of average quality.

15. Rule 3 of the rules applicable to lands affected by the River Jhelum applies also to cases of similar injury to irrigated lands by torrent action.

16. Land which was uncultivated at settlement, but has since become capable of cultivation owing to the action of a torrent shall be assessed at the full village assessment rate on land of the same class; or at half that rate if of inferior quality : provided that the above rates shall not be imposed unless the land is actually cultivated.

17. Land of inferior quality assessed under the above rule at half the full rate may be raised to the full rate in subsequent years, if the assessing officer considers that it has become of average quality.

18. Land unassessed at settlement, which has since become fit for grazing owing to the action of a torrent, may be assessed as pasture, at any rate not exceeding annas 4 per acre.

NOTE.—Land bearing a well established growth of *sarut* grass may be treated as "fit for grazing" the purpose of this rule.

Rules applicable to the villages of Sar Kalan and Matan Kalan in the Hill Circle of the Pind Dadan Khan Tahsil.

19. (1) The assessment shall stand on the fixed rent-roll as announced at settlement, relief being given when necessary in the form of remission of fixed land revenue.

(2). No land which was left unassessed at settlement shall be liable to assessment until the term of settlement expires.

(3). At the time of the kharif *girdawari* every year the patwari will make an extract from his field map showing the limits of the lake as then existing and will draw up a field register in the form of an extract from his field inspection register showing all fields assessed at settlement which have failed to produce a crop owing to the overflow of the lake. These extracts he will correct and bring up to date at the time of the rabi inspection; and he will then draw up from them a register of holdings in the form of the *jamabandi,* showing for each holding the area of land which was assessed at settlement and which has, owing to the overflow of the lake, failed to produce a crop either in the kharif or rabi harvest, with the amount of assessment due on such land.

(4). After check by an Assistant Collector report will be made in the prescribed form for the remission of the land revenue assessed at settlement on all land which, owing to the overflow of the lake, has failed to produce a crop either in the kharif or rabi harvest.

of the ordinary river flood and has for that reason ceased to be cultivated as *sailáb* land, he shall submit a full report on the circumstances of the case to the Collector for orders. The Collector shall then, if necessary, distribute the fixed assessment over the existing cultivation, or having, if advisable, suspended the current demand, report the case for sanction to put the whole area under fluctuating assessment or to reduce the fixed assessment of the estate.

9. The maximum rates, which are founded on the sanctioned circle rates are as follows :—

District.	River.	Circle.	Rates. Rs.	a.	p.
Siálkot	Chenáb	Bet Bela, Daska	1	1	0
"	"	Bet, Siálkot	1	9	0
"	" and Tributaries,	Bajwát	1	10	0
"	Rávi	Khadir, Ráya	1	10	0
Gujrát	Chenáb	All circles	1	10	0
"	Jhelum	"	1	10	0
Gujránwála	Chenáb	"	1	2	0
Shahpur	"	Chenáb, Bhera	1	2	0
"	Jhelum	Jhelum, Bhera	2	0	0
"	"	" Shahpur	1	12	0
"	"	" Khusháb	1	12	0

SIALKOT AND GUJRAT DISTRICTS.

Di-alluvíon rules applicable to hill torrents in the Sialkot and Gujrat Districts.

The following rules, which were sanctioned in the correspondence noted in the margin are applicable to estates in the Siálkot and Gujrát districts affected by hill torrents. These rules supersede the rules on the same subject printed in paragraph 112 of the Gujrát Settlement Report.

Punjab Government Proceedings Revenue/Revenue Nos. 227—230A of January 1894.
Do. do. do. " 18—19A of March 1894.
Letter No. 2426, dated 5th April 1894, from Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

RULES.

1. In the case of estates affected by a torrent, measurements will ordinarily only be made in the year when the quadrennial attestation of the estate takes place, provided that the Collector may order the lands in any estate to be measured and assessed in a year, other than that of quadrennial attestation, if changes have occurred in the estate as a whole, or in individual holdings of sufficient importance to render this course desirable. Early in October the Tahsíldár will send to the Collector a list of estates not coming under quadrennial attestation in which he proposes to make measurements, explaining the grounds of his proposals. The Collector will return the list with his orders on it to the Tahsíldár.

2. In dealing with cases of enhancement or remission of revenue which may be necessitated under the above rule, the officer of Government shall adhere strictly to the village rates fixed at settlement, that is to say—

(i). If the revenue has been distributed by shares or by an all-round rate on cultivation, the all-round rate on cultivation only shall be applied except that bad land may be assessed at half rates.

(ii). If the revenue has been distributed by soil rates, such rates only shall be applied, but bad land may be assessed at half rates.

(iii). *Kharkána* (tall coarse grass) land will be assessed at the rates of the circle, but no such rates shall be charged until the *kharkána* has become firmly established.

(iv). Whatever land is assessed at half rates will be raised to full rates when the authorities think right.

Instructions for the Assessment of Lands affected by River and Torrent Action in the Peshawar District.

The following rules apply to the following rivers and their branches and to the following torrents :—

Rivers :—Indus, Swát and Kábul.

Torrents :—Bára Jindi, Nawad and Kalpáni Makam, Badri and other hill torrents.

A.—Assessment rules applicable to estates subject to River Action.

1. When land assessed as cultivated is carried away or rendered unfit for cultivation, or land assessed as pasture is carried away or rendered unfit for grazing by river action, the original assessment will be remitted.

When in the case of land assessed at irrigated rates, the source of irrigation is permanently destroyed, the assessment will be reduced to the amount at which the land can be assessed under these rules, and such lands will be treated for the purposes of assessment as new alluvion. If to such lands permanent irrigation is restored, or if to land which has been assessed or is liable to assessment under these rules permanent irrigation is extended, the assessment will be raised to the village rate on irrigated lands of the class under which they fall.

2. Subject to the provisions of Rule 1 regarding irrigated lands, the following rates will be applied in assessing new cultivated land added by alluvion, land not cultivated at settlement but subsequently brought under cultivation, and land cultivated at settlement which has improved or deteriorated, provided that :—

(*a*) No land which was cultivated and fully assessed at settlement and the assessment of which hás not thereafter been remitted or reduced under these rules, shall pay a higher assessment than that imposed upon it at settlement; and

(*b*) the assessment will not be reduced for deterioration not due to the action of the river :—

Rates on cultivation.

	Detail.	Per acre.	Per kanal.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Adna	Land sown with Másh, Müng, Moth, Methi, Kinu, Charál, Mattar, Alsi, Masúr, Barley and Masúr, Barley Kalul, Karak Gram, Jowár, Lukh, Káhi (where this is sold at a good price such as at Naushehra) raungh and fodder crops.	0 14 0	0 1 9
Kamil	Land sown with other crops and all land bearing two crops in one year.	1 12 0	0 3 6

3 (*a*). Ordinarily, the assessment will be made by the crop, but where the results are poor, the assessing officer may, for special reasons to be noted on the file, assess any class of crop at *a lower rate*, or even in the case of the lowest class, altogether remit the assessment, if the results are below a quarter of an average yield on the whole field.

Procedure Rules for Di-alluvion Assessments in Peshawar.

9. In each year, as soon as the rivers have fallen to their ordinary cold weather level, measurements will be made in the case of riverain estates, in order to bring to record the changes caused by river action and to assess land which has improved or deteriorated from the same cause.

10. In the case of estates affected by a torrent or swamps, measurements will ordinarily only be made in the year when the quadrennial attestation of the estate takes place, provided that the Collector may order the lands in any estate to be measured and assessed in a year other than that of quadrennial attestation, if changes have occurred in the estate as a whole, or in individual holdings of sufficient importance to render this course desirable. Early in October the Tahsíldár will send to the Collector a list of estates not coming under quadrennial attestation in which he proposes to make measurements, explaining the grounds of his proposals. The Collector will return the list with his orders on it to the Tahsíldár.

11. In cases of diluvion, the patwári will chain the remaining parts of fields which have been partly washed away, and will, by offsets from the nearest squares, plot on the di-alluvion map the position of the edge of the river, showing it by a blue line, at both ends of which he will write '*burdi*' and the English year.

12. In the case of alluvion—

(*a*). If the area gained is included in the di-alluvion map, the patwári will plot the boundary of the new land as in the case of diluvion, showing it by a red line, at both ends of which he will write '*baramad*' and the English year.

(*b*). If the land gained was not included in the di-alluvion map, but was included in the settlement map or in any subsequent map, and according to the custom of the village the former proprietors retain their rights after diluvion, the patwári, after plotting the line of the river by prolonging the squares up to the deep stream, will trace the old field boundaries in red ink by dotted lines from the proper map on to his di-alluvion map.

(*c*). If the land gained has not before been included in the estate, or where the proprietors do not retain their rights after diluvion, the patwári will map the new land by extending the squares as above and will divide it into numbers corresponding with the limits of the squares.

13. Rules 11 and 12 apply only to those villages where the deep stream rule is in force and the total area of the village is liable to change. In other estates the patwári will, as in the former case, when the river or torrent has subsided for the cold weather by 1st December, proceed to reproduce the squares on that portion of the village area affected with the assistance of the stone base line blocks and of the trees planted at intersection points. Ordinarily, it will be sufficient to mark out the squares by alignment of flags. He will then correctly, by offsets from the side of the nearest square, map in on the tracing of the area subject to the influence of the river or torrent the changes which have occurred since the previous year, and if this can be done without producing confusion, will show the course of the river or torrent for the year by two blue lines bearing the date of the English year. Fields washed away will be surrounded by a red line, and new cultivation will be indicated by a green line the first year, by a yellow line the second year, and by a mauve line the third year. In the fourth year a new trace must be prepared to accompany the detailed *jamabandi*.

14. Whether the field numbers are according to squares or according to former boundaries of properties, the premature record of cultivators' sub-numbers should be avoided, because such divisions are often obliterated and recast, and

their introduction into the map and annual papers complicates future business. When necessary to facilitate crop inspections and record, sub-numbers should be given, but these should be conterminous with the old field numbers or the square numbers. If it appears that cultivation has not followed the old field numbers, and the people, after a sufficient interval, formally attest the change and desire that ownership should follow existing fields, the necessary changes in the maps and papers must of course be made. The square numbers will be those given on the *shajra* $\frac{1.\ N.}{4.\ W.}$, &c., and where a square contains, in addition to the land affected, land bearing the settlement rate and denoted by separate field numbers, the latter will be excluded from the area of the square number field, and a note of the circumstances made in the field-book and *khasra girdáwari*. In both of these, separate pages will be allotted to each square number to meet the variations in the amount of sub-numbers; and in the former additional pages should be added from time to time as required. Where the whole river bed has been mapped as one number at Settlement, this should now be struck out and the area divided up into square numbers as shown above.

15. The patwári will prepare, in duplicate, tracings of the areas affected by river or torrent action mentioned in Rules 11, 12 and 13, and draw up, in duplicate, *khasrás* of land lost by diluvion (Form A), gained by alluvion (Form B), and improved or deteriorated by river action (Form C).

In Form C he will fill up the first eight columns in ink, and columns 9 to 19 in pencil. He will also make in the register of fields previously assessed below full rates (Form D), the necessary entries relating to crops grown in the past year, or, in the case of villages affected by a torrent or swamp, in all years since alluvion and diluvion measurements were last made.

16. The kánúngo will satisfy himself that the patwári has included in his maps and *khasra* all land which under Rule 13 should be included, will test the measurements and check the *khasra*.

17. As soon as the *khasra* has been checked by the kánúngo, the patwári will prepare, in duplicate, in Form E, a village abstract of changes due to river or torrent action. He will make all the entries in columns 1 to 7, and also those giving the details of area and revenue for the previous year, in ink. The entries showing deductions and additions and the area and revenue for the current year will be made in pencil.

18. The Revenue Officer will test the maps, &c., on the spot and pass orders as to class of land, rates and revenue after inspecting the field and examining the entries in the *khasrás* and in Form D. He will then enter in ink in the *khasra* the class and rate for each field as determined by himself. He will at the same time make the patwári enter in Form D the rate against each field of which the class has been changed, and also all fields assessed for the first time below settlement or full rates. He will also have an extract from Form D, showing those numbers only of which the assessment has been changed in the current year, put on the file. The extract will only give the entries relating to these fields for the past four years. Form E will be completed by the patwári under the Revenue Officer's directions. The Revenue Officer will add a brief note to the file, explaining the changes which have occurred and his assessment proposals. He will then sign the maps, *khasrás*, extract from Form D and abstract of area and revenue (Form E), taking over the extract and the Government copies of the other papers. He will also sign the register (Form D), which the patwári will retain, in addition to his own copies of the other papers.

19. When the Revenue Officer, who is empowered to pass final orders on the assessment, disposes of the case (see paragraph 18 of Revenue Circular No. 33), any corrections in the papers required will be made in the Government copies and the patwári will be ordered to correct his own copies. He will also prepare, in duplicate, a *khewat* showing the result of the new assessment (Form F), and forward both copies to the Tahsíldár through the kánúngo. The Tahsíldár will see that the *khewat* agrees with the orders, and, signing both copies, will file one

with the record and return the other to the patwári. The latter will embody the new figures in future *bâchh* papers and will give a *fard*, showing the result, free of charge, to each *khewatdár* concerned.

20. The whole file regarding changes of assessment due to river or torrent action will be prepared on Lucknow paper, stitched at the back in book form. The tracings of maps will be on sheets not exceeding the size of a regular mapping sheet. These will be placed in an envelope of the full size of the file and will not be folded more than twice.

21. The district report on changes of assessment due to river or torrent action will be prepared in Form G, which is the same as that prescribed in correction slip No. 321, Circular No. 33.

22. Cases frequently occur in which remission of the current demand is required in consequence of destructive inundation, although no permanent injury has been done to the soil rendering a reduction of revenue needful. When making his inspection, the Tahsíldár should report on all such cases, including cases occurring in estates in which no measurements will be made in the current year. Reports recommending such remissions should be made in Form A or B appended to Revenue Circular No. 31 instead of in Form XXV B appended to Circular No. 33, and should be submitted for sanction along with Form G.

23. All files relating to di-alluvial assessments will be kept by the tahsíl office kánúngo after orders have been passed on them by the district Revenue Officers until a detailed *jamabandi* of the estate is prepared, when the files relating to the estate will be sent into district kánúngo's office for record with the *jamabandís* of the years to which they relate. The traces of the field maps will be permanently kept, but the files can be destroyed after the lapse of 12 years from the date of filing.

Form A.—*Diluvion Khasra* (*for villages affected by the deep-stream rule*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
						FORMER AREA AND REVENUE.						PRESENT AREA AND REVENUE.							LAND LOST.						
Serial No.	Number of holding.	Khasra No.	Taraf or Patti.	Owner.	Tenant.	Kharij Parta.	Bandobasti.	Kámil.	Adna.	Total area.	Revenue.	Method of extraction.	Kharij Parta.	Bandobasti.	Kámil.	Adna.	Total area.	Revenue.	Kharij Parta.	Bandobasti.	Kámil.	Adna.	Total area.	Revenue.	REMARKS.

NOTE.—The revenue shown in column 19 will not agree with the figure in column 12 *minus* that in column 25, if the area shown in column 18 has been changed by the deep-stream rule. In that case the land in column 18 will also be shown in Forms C and D, a note to that effect being entered in the remarks column.

The area will be entered in figures, and the revenue in *rakms* below the area figures in each class.

The only revenue classes will be—

(*a*) unassessed (*kharij parta*);
(*b*) paying settlement rate on cultivation or grazing (*bandobasti*);
(*c*) paying full rate (*kámil*);
(*d*) paying lowest rate (*adna*).

Form B.—*Alluvion Khasra (for villages affected by the deep-stream rule).*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
						Former area and revenue.						Land gained.									Present area and revenue.						
																		Crops.									
Serial No.	Number of holding.	Khasra No.	Taraf or Patti.	Owner.	Tenant.	Kharij Parta.	Bandobasti.	Kámil.	Adna.	Total area.	Revenue.	Method of extraction.	Kharij Parta.	Bandobasti.	Kámil.	Adna.	Total area.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Revenue.	Kharij Parta.	Bandobasti.	Kámil.	Adna.	Total area.	Revenue.	Remarks.

Note.—The area will be entered in figures, and the revenue in *rakms* below the area figures in each class. The only revenue classes will be—

(*a*) unassessed (*kharíj parta*);
(*b*) paying settlement rate on cultivation or grazing (*bandobasti*);
(*c*) paying full rate (*kámil*);
(*d*) paying lowest rate (*adna*).

The whole field should, as a rule, be put in one class with regard to the average quality of the land. If the field was formerly assessed at full or at settlement rates, and the rate for the whole field is lowered, the former area with the former revenue and class, and the new area, revenue and class, will be shown in Form C. The whole field will also appear in Form D.

Form C.—*Khasra of changes in class of soil due to river action.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
					FORMER.			CHANGES.								PRESENT.					
												Crops.		*Revenue.*					*Revenue.*		
Serial No.	Khasra No.	Khewat No.	Owner (briefly).	Tenant (briefly).	Area.	Kind of soil.	Rate of assessment.	Khasra No.	Area calculation.	Area.	Kind of soil.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Class.	Rate.	Khasra No.	Area.	Kind of soil.	Class.	Rate.	REMARKS.

Form D.—*Register of fields assessed below full rates and of fields assessed at grazing rates.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Khasra No.	Name of owner and tenant (briefly).	Kharif-Rabi 1896-97.				Kharif-Rabi 1897-98.				Kharif-Rabi 1898-99.				Kharif-Rabi 1899-1900.				Remarks.
		Area cultivated.	*Crops.*		Rate.	Area cultivated.	*Crops.*		Rate.	Area cultivated.	*Crops.*		Rate.	Area cultivated.	*Crops.*		Rate.	
			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Rabi.		

Notes.—1. Form D will be written up continuously till the next detailed *jamabandi* is prepared, when a fresh form should be made out according to the new field numbers. For facility of comparison and check, the former number should be added in red ink below the new numbers.

2. A field number will be scored out in red ink when the assessment is entirely remitted, or when the full rate is imposed. If it again becomes assessable a new entry will be made.

Form E.—*Statement of Diluvion and Alluvion Assessment made in* 189   *for the*

							Nature of change of culturable area.										Proposed reduction on account of change for the worse.						Proposed increase on account of change for the better.						New assessment for the current agricultural year.						
							For the worse.				*For the better.*						*Kharif* 189 .		*Rabi* 189 .		*Total.*		*Kharif* 189 .		*Rabi* 189 .		*Total.*		*Kharif* 189 .		*Rabi* 189 .		*Total.*		
Number.	Name of river.	Name of Tahsíl.	Name of village.	Detail of kind of soil.	Assessable area by last measurement.	Jama by last asssessment.	Actual abrasion.	Rendered unculturable by sand or torrents.	Productive power diminished by same causes.	Total.	Actual increment.	Unculturable rendered culturable.	Productive power increased by same causes.	Total.	Present assessable area.	Rates fixed at settlement for each kind of soil.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned Revenue.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27

Notes.—1. The figures in column 7 should agree with the figures in column 26 of the statement for the previous year.
2. The assessments in columns 24 to 26 are also taken as the prospective assessment for the next agricultural year.

Form F.—*Khewat showing changes in revenue of holdings as ascertained at end of Kharif* 189 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Khewat No. in last Jamabandi.	Khatauni No.	Name of Khewatdár, with name of tenant where necessary.	Amount of revenue of Kháta according to last year's papers.	Khasra No.	Former.			Present.			Difference.		Amount of revenue for each Kháta for new year.	Remarks.
					Area and class of soil.	Rate.	Demand.	Area and class of soil.	Rate.	Demand.	Increase.	Decrease.		

Note 1. Only those Khewat numbers need be shown in which changes have taken place.

2. Each Khasra number in which change has taken place should be shown separately, and columns 6 to 13 filled up for it. The remaining fields of the holding need not be shown separately.

Form G.—*Statement of financial results of Alluvion and Diluvion Assessments for the District made in 189   or the agricultural year (Kharíf 189   and Rabi 189   ) and the proposed remission in the Revenue Roll and amount to be collected as fluctuating revenue.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Tahsíl.	Assessment circle.	River.	Jamá of villages affected for agricultural year previous to period under report, Kharíf 189 , Rabi 189 .	Gross increase of assessment due to alluvion, &c. (including jágír).	Gross decrease of assessment due to diluvion, &c. (including jágír).	Net increase (Khálsa) to be collected as fluctuating revenue.	Net decrease (Khálsa) to be remitted.	New assessment of villages affected for agricultural year, Kharíf 189 , Rabi 189 .	Remissions proposed on account of injury to crops by inundation.		Remarks.
										Kharíf 189 .	Rabi 189	

NOTES.—*Column* 3.—When the assessments are numerous this column may be omitted under sanction of the Commissioner.
Column 4.—The figures for the large rivers of the Province should be given separately. Those for minor streams may be lumped together.
Columns 9, 11 and 12.—The amount shown in column 9 will be struck off the Rent Roll of the succeeding agricultural year; not so the amounts shown in columns 11 and 12.
Column 13.—Note in the column the officer by whom the assessments were made and tested and the method adopted in assessing. Reference should be made to Settlement Reports prescribing such method, or to correspondence conveying special sanction.

PART II.

PART II.

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES ON RIVERS.

No. 317, dated Lahore, 7th June 1889.

From—H. C. FANSHAWE, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM now directed to reply to Mr. Walker's letter No. 806, dated 14th November 1888, submitting a proposal for the regulation of boundaries of districts in the Punjab which are separated by a river.

2. Attention was called to this matter in paragraph 6 of His Honor's Review of the Revenue Administration Report for the year 1886-87. The correspondence to which reference was made in that paragraph has been circulated among District Officers, and it appears that there is an almost unanimous consensus of opinion in favour of the proposal contained in the letter of Colonel Wace as Settlement Commissioner, No. 167 C., dated 20th April 1882. That proposal is simply this, that the boundaries of districts shall follow the boundaries of ownership in the boundary villages, the deep stream rule being adopted where that is the practice followed for regulating proprietary rights, and the fixed boundaries being observed where the villagers on opposite banks define their rights of ownership in accordance with this method. The fixed boundary rule cannot, of course, be universally adopted for the purpose of defining district boundaries until it has been so accepted for the purpose of defining ownership. The deep stream rule by itself is productive of many disadvantages, and even on the Sutlej, where it has been declared by notification to be the rule governing district boundaries, it has in practice been departed from in many cases throughout the course of that river.

3. It may here be remarked that there used to be two deep stream customs for decision of proprietary right known in the Punjab—one absolute, which transferred all land cut off by the deep stream, whether the land cut off retained its original form and substance to a recognizable extent or not; the other qualified by the condition that land recognizable in the above sense was not transferred. His Honor doubts whether the absolute custom has survived up to date anywhere: the general sense and the feeling of the Courts and the provisions of the old Di-alluvion Regulation were against it. The other or qualified custom which the Financial Commissioner proposes to substitute as the district boundary rule for the absolute deep stream rule in cases in which the village boundaries are not fixed is of course the least simple rule of the two and one not always capable of prompt and speedy final adjudication; but as the question has to be decided in respect to property for the village or estate, there seems to be no objection to make such decision the basis of the rule of boundary of jurisdiction. After full consideration, therefore, of the present correspondence, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to accept the proposals of the Financial Commissioner. The disadvantages arising from the necessity of frequent transfers of estates from one district to another are detailed in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 167 C. of 20th April 1882, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the new rule will reduce the numbers of such transfers to a minimum. At the same time, even under the proposed system, some uncertainty as to jurisdiction will exist until cases of disputed boundaries of ownership are decided. Such uncertainties, however, are provided for as regards Civil and Revenue jurisdiction by Section 16A. of the Civil Procedure Code, which, in the absence of any specially prescribed procedure, applies equally to Revenue jurisdiction (*vide* Section 4A., Civil Procedure Code, and Section 88, Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887). Similarly, Section 182 of the Criminal Procedure Code covers uncertainties of jurisdiction in criminal matters. The extent to which such uncertainties can be removed and the actual boundary of jurisdiction fixed will depend to some degree upon the action which may be annually taken by Revenue Officers under Section 101 (1) of the Land Revenue Act, which empowers

them to define the limits of estates, and under Section 33 (1) and (2), which admits of the annual preparation of maps of alluvial lands, and under Section 36 (2), which authorizes Revenue Officers to put persons best entitled in possession in case of doubt as to possession.

4. It is understood that the limits of jurisdiction of districts for Revenue, Civil and Criminal purposes have in the past always been the same, and it is desirable that under the system now to be adopted the several jurisdictions should continue to be concurrent as regards local area. No difficulty in this respect, however, is anticipated, and to meet any legal objection it can be arranged that the notifications declaring district boundaries shall issue under each of the Acts which empower the Local Government to alter the limits of districts.

5. The first step accordingly which should now be taken is to draw up notifications under Section 5 of the Land Revenue Act, in which the existing boundaries of districts would be defined in the manner suggested in paragraph 12 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter cited above. Subsequent transfers of land from one side of the river to the other would not then require notifications of changes in the limits of the adjoining districts except in the occasional cases referred to in paragraph 2 of the letter under acknowledgment, where, for instance, the village site and most of the village lands have changed sides, and inconvenience is felt by the people in consequence. In all but such exceptional cases the actual boundaries, whatever changes may be wrought by the river, will automatically adjust themselves so as to fall within the definition of boundaries declared by notifications in the form proposed. It will not perhaps be necessary to direct the preparation of such notifications in the case of all districts at once, and in the first instance the Settlement Officers of Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Shahpur and Gurdáspur might be called upon to draw up the necessary lists of villages before general orders applicable to all districts are issued. The Lieutenant-Governor will, however, leave it entirely to the Financial Commissioner to decide in what districts the matter may be taken up experimentally at first.

6. It will of course be understood that the orders now issued apply equally to the boundaries of tahsíls, and that, as remarked in paragraph 3 of the letter under reply, inter-provincial boundaries and boundaries between British and Native States, in the case in which these boundaries are now governed by the deep streams of rivers, will not be affected by the new rule.

BOUNDARIES OF THE DISTRICTS OF KANGRA, UMBALLA, LUDHIANA, FEROZEPORE, MONTGOMERY, LAHORE, JULLUNDUR AND HOSHIARPUR, ALONG THE SUTLEJ.

Notification No. 121, dated the 25th February 1891.

Section 5 of Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887.
Section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
Section 18, sub-section (2), of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884.
Section 5 of the Registration Act, III of 1877.

In modification of Punjab Government Notification No. 344, dated 6th March 1869, and in accordance with the provisions of the enactments noted in the margin, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, within the limits of the estates specified in the annexed schedule, the common boundaries of ownership of the estates specified in column 3 of that schedule on the one hand, and of the estates specified in column 4 of the same schedule on the other hand, shall constitute the common boundaries of the tahsíls set forth in columns 2 and 5 and of the districts set forth in columns 1 and 6 of that schedule, in which the aforesaid groups of villages are respectively included.

Schedule.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Tahsíl.	Estate.	Estate.	Tahsíl.	District.
Hoshiárpur ...	Unah ...	Babhor.	Thara.	Hamírpur.	Kángra.
Hoshiárpur ...	Unah ...	Kiratpur.	Naulakha.	Rúpar.	Umballa.
		Shahpur.	Tirk Gandhi.		
		Sarái.	Tirk Karman.		
		Bajrur.	Bal.		
		Chanauta.	Beli.		
		Abiána Khurd.	Barapind.		
		Madhopur.	Himmatpur.		
		Batarla.	Qimatpur.		
		Taba.	Aluwál.		
		Garh Bhaga.	Awánkot.		
Hoshiárpur ...	Garhshankar	Asron.	Taraf.		
		Rel.	Aspur.		
		Arázi Darya Baramad Rel.	Chak Dhera.		
			Patyal.		
		Arázi Darya Baramad Bela Tajowal.	Miáni.		
			Bahádurpur.		
		Ghurka.	Alampur.		
		Hassanpur.	Katli.		
		Arázi Darya Baramad Paragpur.	Sadabarát.		
			Bari Havelí.		
		Sarangpur Panj Peda.	Bara Sartánpur.		
		Phassa.	Chhota Sartánpur.		
			Chhota Phúl.		
			Gurdáspur.		
			Bara Phul.		
			Nuonwál.		
			Taprián Gharispur.		
			Rámgarh.		
			Taprián Buthgarh.		
			Buthgarh Ranga.		
			Khalílpur.		
			Asarpur.		
			Baman.		
			Garhi.		
			Khizrpur.		
			Ratanpur.		
			Chupki.		
			Karkhana Bhartgarhwála.		
			Karkhana Belewala.		
			Beli Atalgarh.		
			Lakkhewal.		
			Bhauwal.		
			Farid.		
			Firozpur.		
			Beli Kalan.		
			Gobindgarh Kulchian.		
			Atári.		
			Jasran.		
			Bara Daudpur.		
			Chhota Dáúdpur ...	Rúpar ...	Umballa.
			Taprián Rashídpur.		
			Rashídpur.		
			Malewál.		
			Zindanpur.		
			Gorkhewál.		
			Mullána.		
			Sultánpur.		
			Saidpur.		
			Makkowál.		
			Panjpinda.		
			Chak Lahori.		
			Sarangpur.		
			Phassah.		
			Chak Nahar.		
			Fattehgarh Wairan.		
			Mohan Majrah.		
Hoshiárpur ...	Garhshankar	Nanowál.	Núrpur ...	Samrála ...	Ludhiána.
		Tandi.	Shergarh.		
		Núrpur.	Khanpur.		
		Shergarh.	Sherpur.		
		Kamálpur.	Kamálpur.		
		Sikandarpur.	Sikandarpur.		
			Rajewál Jatan.		
			Aslana.		
			Rajewál Rájputan.		
Jullundur ...	Nawashahr ...	Rur Majri.	Rur Majri ...	Samrála ...	Ludhiána
		Malakpur.	Dhullewál.		
		Chak Ilahi Bakhsh.	Bhikewál.		
		Dholiwál.	Sherián.		
		Mandhála.	Mithewál.		
		Mohaddepur Khurd.	Daulatpur.		

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Tahsíl.	Estate.	Estate.	Tahsíl.	District.
Jullundur—*concluded.*	Nawashahr—*concluded.*	Mohaddepur Kalán.	Jharaudi Khurd.		
		Jharaudi Khurd.	Daulatpur.		
		Shamspur.	Jharaudi Kalán.		
		Nangal Changa.	Balur Khurd.		
		Balur Khurd.	Menakwál.		
		Phul Mákauri.	Musaifarwál.		
		Saidpur Khurd.	Sainsowál Khurd.		
		Kanaun.	Sainsowál Kalán.		
		Niámatpur.	Udhowál.		
		Shekhi Muzarah.	Kanaun.		
		Husainpur.	Mahal Ghumanah ...	Ludhiána ...	Ludhiána.
		Ratnana.	Hadiwál.		
			Dangun.		
			Mand Hadiwál.		
		Bairsal.	Chaunta.		
		Mirzapur.	Gopálpur.		
		Ibrahímpur.	Kalewál.		
		Talwandi Sibu.	Salempur.		
		Lalewál.	Haidarnagar.		
		Khoja.	Garhi Fazil.		
		Jhungián.	Shekhuwál.		
		Garhi Sheru.	Mattehwára.		
		Togar.	Burj Mattehwára.		
		Burj Tehaldás.			
		Mand Matehwára.			
			Ror.		
	Phillour ...	Chak Ror.	Sasráli.		
		Lasarah.	But.		
		Chak Sasrali.	Mangat.		
		But.	Chuharwál.		
		Chak Mangat.	Sattowál.		
		Chak Suttowal.	Chuharwál.		
		Chak Chuharwal.	Shuja'atwála.		
		Kariana.	Bhoda.		
		Fattehgarh Lakha.	Kasa'abad.		
		Chhawala.	Kutbewál.		
		Achanchak.	Fattehgarh.		
		Phillour.	Kadián.		
		Panj Dhera.	Talwandi.		
		Ramgarh.	Koraike.		
		Nangal.	Goindwál.		
			Chháola.		
		Gannipind.	Laudhuwál.		
		Miánwál.	Chak Nangal.		
		Mán.	Majara.		
		Burj Kaila.	Bhulewál.		
		Chanián.	Khark.		
		Fattehgarh Nihál.	Razapur.		
		Lidhar Kalán.	Khehrah.		
		Sangowál.	Walipur ...	Jagráon ...	Ludhiána.
		Akkuwál.			
		Sadhara.	Talwandi.		
		Burj Hassan.	Manewál.		
		Gag.	Aliwál.		
			Walipur Khurd.		
	Nakodar ...	Chak Kot Umra.			
		Chak Gorsián Khan Muhammad.	Bhundari.		
			Kot Umra.		
		Chak Gorsián Kádir Bakhsh.	Gorsian Kádir Bakhsh.		
			Talwára.		
		Chak Talwára.			
		Ghunnahwála.	Shekh Kutab.		
		Gag Kalán.	Bhaini Raian.		
		Hujra.	Bhaini Gujaran.		
		Khurshedpur.	Salempur.		
		Hayatewála.	Sidhwan.		
		Madahpur.	Kannián Husaini.		
		Parjián Bihári pur.	Abupura.		
		Chak Gidar Pindi.	Gidar Windi.		
		Kannián Husaini.	Lodiwála.		
		Bhagián.	Chak Bar.		
		Mand Thiára.	Tihara.		
		Chak Kannián Khurd.	Kannián Khurd ...	Zira ...	Ferozepore.
		Chak Kannián Kalán.	Kannián Kalán.		
		Chak Fattehpur.	Fattehpur.		
		Chak Jindhára.	Jindara.		
		Chak Tarewál.	Thuthgarh.		
		Chak Singhpur.	Thuth.		
		Thammunwál.	Thuth.		
		Chak Bahmanián.	Janián.		
		Bahmanián.	Gatti Kamálke.		
		Basián.	Chak Basián.		
		Rámi.	Rame.		
		Talwandi Butián.	Chak Adramán.		
		Punián.	Miáni.		

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Tahsíl.	Estate.	Estate.	Tahsíl.	District.
Jullundur—*concluded.*	Nakodar—*concluded.*	Chak Pípli. Chak Gadaipur. Gatti Pir Bakhsh. Gatti Samailpur. Kamálpur. Gatti Raipur. Gatti Fattehpur. Janián Chahal. Gatti Janián Chahal. Chak Bundala. Chak Khanna. Bara Suleman. Bara Kaliraona. Mahlewála. Lálnwála. Chak Tibbi Badra. Chak Tibbi Tayah. Chak Tibbi Ranga. Chak Manu Machhi.	Pípli. Gadaipur. Samailpur. Raipur. Fatehpur. Janián Chahal. Madarpur. Sanghera. Bundála. Khanna. Goluwála. Chak Muhammad Shah. Salewind. Khiyáli. Mundáhar. Akbarwála. Mundi Chhurimaran. Tibbi Rang. Manu Machhi.		
Montgomery ...	Dipálpur ...	Sandárke. Sukhera Bazide ka. Hasal. Baggi Patni. Azime ke. Sadar Bála. Gulám. Khiwa Bazide ka.	Chak No. 1, Maházi Baggeke. Chak No. 2, Maházi Bagge ke. Arázi Sandar ke. Fattúwála. Arázi Hasal. Chak Bazida. Chak Khiwa.	Muktsar ...	Ferozepore.
		Dona Tája. Dona Ghurka. Dona Lálu Bazide ka. Lálu Bazide ka. Tahli Baghar. Faqiria. Rúhela Tejeka. Puran. Jaimal Bazide ka. Sabu ke Mahar. Kund Dulle ke Mahar. Chak Baqar ke Mahar. Baqar ke Mahar. Mashaf ke Mahar. Mali Mahar. Thakkar ke Jagwera. Thakkar ke Mahmúd. Thakkar ke Manga. Kund Mathela Salamka. Mathela Salamka. Dora Salamka.	Dona Tajeka ... Ghurka. Chak Lálu. Wali Shah Hithár. Hasta. Mahtam Nagar. Ruhela Tejeka. Jamsher Mahar. Mahar Jamsher. Mahar Sona. Mahar Bakir. Chak Dara. Jhangar.	Fazilka ...	Ferozepore.

BOUNDARY VILLAGES BETWEEN THE LAHORE AND FEROZEPORE DISTRICTS ON THE SUTLEJ.

Notification No. 550, dated the 11th September 1891.

Section 5 of Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887.
Section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
Section 18, sub-section (2), of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884.
Section 5 of the Registration Act, III of 1877.

In modification of Punjab Government Notification No. 344, dated 6th March 1869, and in accordance with the provisions of the enactments noted in the margin, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, within the limits of the estates specified in the annexed Schedule, the common boundaries of ownership of the estates specified in column 3 of that Schedule on the one hand, and of the estates specified in column 4 of the same Schedule on the other hand, shall constitute the common boundaries of the tahsíls set forth in columns 2 and 5 and of the districts set forth in columns 1 and 6 of that Schedule, in which the aforesaid groups of villages are respectively included.

SCHEDULE.

List of Boundary Villages between Lahore and Ferozepore Districts over the Sutlej River.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Tahsíl.	Estate.	Estate.	Tahsíl.	District.
Lahore.	Kasúr.	Haríke ...	Gatti Maláhán, Búh, Manjgarh Talwandi-Nipálán, Gatti Haríke ...	Zíra.	Ferozepore.
		Búh ...	Gatti Bádshah ...		
		Kuttiwála ...	Fattehgarh Sabrái, Ghuram ...		
		Sabrái ...	Arázi Sabrái ...		
		Ghullewála ...	Ghullewála ...		
		Maláhánwála ...	Arázi Sabrái ...		
		Bhúra Hithár ...	Ditto ...		
		Gadáíke ...	Tanna Bagga, Bagga Bodal ...		
		Gaggarke ...	Ditto ditto ... Kutbud Dínwála ...	Ferozepore.	
		Jalloke ...	Ditto ..		
		Káleke Hithár ...	Dúla Singhwála ...		
		Bundála ...	Raknewála ..		
		Talli Gúlam ...	Ditto Chak Baghúwála ...		
		Baggewála ...	Kamála Middu, Kamála Bodal, Farídewála and Baggewála ...		
		Gatti Usmánwála ...	Gulámwála, Arifke, Baghewála and Sultánwála. ...		
		Kámilwála ...	As above ...		
		Bála Megha ...	Nizámwála ...		
		Jámán Megha ...	Ditto ...		
		Muthiánwála ...	Masteke ...		
		Gatti Masteke ...	Ditto ...		
		Gatti Kámilwála ...	Ditto and Kámilwála ...		
		Masteke ...	Alíwála ...		
		Kassoke ...	Palha Megha ...		
		Bhúra Hithár ...	Ditto ..		
		Kalanjar Hithár ...	Ditto ...		
		Ahmadwála ...	Nihálewála ...		
		Kálnwára Jágír ...	Ditto ...		
		Bhíkhíwind Hithár ...	Ditto ...		
		Kálúwára Khálsa ...	Kálúwára, Gatti Rahímeke ..		
		Burj Rájoke ...	Gatti Rahímeke, Máchhíwára ...		
		Talli Mahálam ...	Máchhíwára ...		
		Ulláke ...	Ditto Gulám Husaínwála		
		Gatti Gulám Husainwála ...	Gulám Husaínwála ...		
		Gatti Báreke ...	Báreke ...		
		Gatti Habíbwála ...	Lamochar, Habíbwála ...		
		Kilcha ...	Gandhu Kilcha Utár ...		
		Gatti Telúwála ...	Gandhu Kilcha Utár and Hithár, Rohila Háji Hithár and Utár ...		
		Mambeke ...	Robila Háji Hithár ...		
		Tukra Gatti Telúwála ...	Mahmúdke Mahál Hithár ...		
		Gatti Mahmudke Mahál Hithár	Ditto ditto ..		
		Gatti Chak Jadíd ...	Shekh Umád *alias* Fattiwála ...		
		Ditto Bhangewála ...	Kálu Aráín Hithár, Bhangewála, Gatti Basti Mastá ...		
		Gatti Basti Masta Thatti Faríd ...	Gatti Basti Masta ... Gatti Jaureke ... Ditto ...		
	Chunián.	Duburji Tatára Wásilwála ...	Dona Jaimalwála, Rahmatwála Mamdot Hithár. ...	Ilaqa Mamdot, Ferozepore.	
			Rahmatwála ...		
		Lakha Singhwála ...	Lakha Singhwála Hithár ...		
		Jalloke ...	Lakha Singhwála Hithár ... Hazára Singhwála ... Dona Jalloke ... Jamán Rakhaya Hithár ...		
		Tukra Betu			
		Píra Kána ...	Dona Betu ...		
		Betu ...	Ditto ...		
		Dhingke ...	Ditto ...		
		...	Gatti Dingke ...		
		Mattar Mámúke Khizra ...	Rája Mahtam, Gatti Mattar, Dona Mattar ...		
		Ditto Mehmúd ...	Dona Mattar ...		
		...	Ditto ...		
		Mubára ...	Dona Rája Dína Náth ... Dona Boghike ...	Muktsar.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Tahsíl.	Estate.	Estate.	Tahsíl.	District.
Lahore.	Chunián.	Sadar ...	Dona Sadar ... Chak Sarkár Mahází Bahádarke ... Dona Bahádarke ...	Ilaqa Mamdot, Muktsar.	Ferozepore.
		Nathalke ...	Ditto ... Ghuggike ... Megha Panj Gráín Hethar ... Dona Mokal ...		
		Mokal ...	Ditto ... Dona Bhadru ...		
		Killi Aiman ...	Ditto ... Dona Gudar Panj Gráín ... Rana Panj Gráín ... Salolke ...		
		Gatti Gudar Panj Gráín ...	Rana Panj Gráín ...		
		Killi Sahu ...	Salolke, Rana Panj Gráín ...		
		Aya Singhwála ...	Rana Panj Gráín ...		
		Mána Mahtam ...	Ditto ...		
		Chak Sarkár ...	Ditto ... Nau Barámad Sher Singhwála ... Duleke Nathúwála ... Gatti Ajáib Singhwála ...		
		Mal Singhwála ...	Ditto ... Baibalke Kámilwála ...		
		Babaliana Hithár ...	Ditto ... Bamewála ... Chak Mahází Mahmúd Kháneke ... Bodal Píreke ...		
		Mahmúd Kháneke ...	Ditto ...		
		Bodal Khaneke wa Píreke	Ditto ... Dhandi Kadím Hithár ...		
		Kári Sansári ...	Ditto ... Parbhát Singhwála Hithár ... Chak No. I Mahází Baggeke ... Chak No. II Ditto ...		
		Burj Shahbázke ...	Ditto Ditto ...		
		Bísoke ...	Ditto Ditto ...		

BOUNDARY VILLAGES ON THE RIVER RAVI IN THE AMRITSAR AND SIALKOT DISTRICTS.

Notification No. 639, dated the 29th August 1893.

Section 5 of Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887.
Section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
Section 18, sub-section (2), of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884.
Section 5 of the Registration Act, III of 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of the enactments noted in the margin, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, within the limits of the estates specified in the annexed Schedule, the common boundaries of ownership of the estates specified in column 3 of that Schedule on the one hand, and of the estates specified in column 4 of the same Schedule on the other hand, shall constitute the common boundaries of the tahsíl set forth in columns 2 and 5 and of the districts set forth in columns 1 and 6 of that Schedule in which the aforesaid groups of villages are respectively included.

SCHEDULE.

List of Boundary Villages on the river Ravi in the Amritsar and Sialkot Districts.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Tahsíl.	Estate.	Estate.	Tahsíl.	District.
Siálkot ...	Raya ...	Kotli Bájwa. Arázi Kassowála. Arázi Saháran. Maujoke. Arázi Singoki. Randhir. Viroke.	Kassowála ... Saháran ... Kamálpur Kalán ... Dádri ... Singoki ... Phúlpura ... Gaggar ...	Ajnála ...	Amritsar.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Tahsíl.	Estate.	Estate.	Tahsíl.	District.
Sialkot—*concld.*	Raya—*concld.*	Dáúd.	Panjgirain ...	Ajnála ...	Amritsar.
		Arázi Mubárikpúr.	Ghamrái ...		
		Arázi Kot Rajáda.	Daryâ Músa ...		
		Arázi Gháziwál.	Malikpúr ...		
		Budhá! Chíma.	Langarpúr ...		
		Arázi Daryá.	Kot Rajáda ...		
		Sháhpur.	Shahzádábád ...		
		Daiwála Rájputan.	Budhái Chima ...		
		Dogar Sandhia.	Daryá Mansúr ...		
		Kallav.	Kamírpúr ...		
		Burj.	Bal ...		
		Zaffarwál.	Gil Bhaini ...		
		Chak Ali.	Dhián Singhpúra ...		
		Mirowál.	Ballarwál ..		
		Shitábgarh.	Bohgan ...		
		Ramídián.	Sundargarh ...		
		Akbarpúr.	Bhainián ...		
		Passiánwála.	Májhi Meon ...		
		Wazírpúr.	Gulgarh ...		
		Amra.	Niámatábád ...		
		Badínpúr.	Awán Basáu ...		
		Udho Mahta.	Sherpúr ...		
		Jandiála Kalsán.	Passiánwála ..		
		Talwandi Sher Khan.	Bahlol ...		
		Fatehpúr *alias* Auliápur	Fattáh ..		
		Aláwalpúr	Bhindi Nain ...		
		Chak Bhadrú.	Burj ...		
		Chak Nihálpúr.	Vaire ...		
		Bhágo Kambo.	Dag ...		
		Chak Makbúlpúr.	Tút ...		
		Arázi Nikián.	Saidpur ...		
		Balim.	Lodigujjar ...		
		Dostpúr.	Manj ...		
		Toti.	Kakkar ...		
			Bhadrú ...		
			Ránián ...		

BOUNDARY VILLAGES ON THE RIVER CHENAB IN THE GUJRAT AND GUJRANWALA DISTRICTS.

Notification No. 316, dated 19th April 1894.

Section 5 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887.
Section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
Section 18, sub-section (2) of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884.
Section 5 of the Registration Act, III of 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of the enactments noted on the margin, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, within the limits of the estates specified in the annexed Schedule, the common boundaries of ownership of the estates specified in column 3 of that Schedule on the one hand, and of the estates specified in column 4 of the same Schedule on the other hand, shall constitute the common boundaries of the tahsíls set forth in columns 2 and 5, and of the districts set forth in columns 1 and 6 of that Schedule in which the aforesaid groups of villages are respectively included.

SCHEDULE.

List of boundary villages on the river Chenab in the Gujrat and Gujranwala Districts.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Tahsíl.	Estate.	Estate.	Tahsíl.	District.
Gujrát ...	Gujrát ...	Bawariánwála ...	Kot Nawan	Wazirabad ...	Gujránwála.
		Jallowáli ...	Kot Nawan ...		
			Rana ...		
		Naogiran ...	Rana ...		
			Tahliwála ...		
		Kaolowála ...	Nahrke ...		
			Patoke ...		
		Siyan	Kot Nathu ...		
		Kaleki ...	Kot Nathu ...		
		Kotli Gohan ...	Laweriwála ...		
		Sahdoki ...	Do. ...		
		Natt ...	Wazirabad ...		
		Pindi Tatar ...	Do. ...		
			Do. ...		

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Tahsíl.	Estate.	Estate.	Tahsíl.	District.
Gujrát—*concluded.*	Gujrát—*concluded.*	Kathála	Wazirabad	Wazirabad—*concluded.*	Gujránwála—*concluded.*
		Chak Gházi	Do.		
		Samman	Do.		
		Mohla	Thatta Fakírullah		
		Gorbaya	Mansipura		
		Bázgarh	Mansipura		
			Bhagwánpur		
		Bela Shádiwál	Mansipura		
		Kot Ghulám	Bhagwánpur		
		Chuha Mal	Rámpur		
			Kot Jafar		
		Gobindpura	Kot Jafar		
			Goráli		
			Kator Kalán		
		Kot Kutab Dín	Rakh Santpura		
		Sapawat	Do.		
		Kot Mauj Dín	Do.		
		Santpura	Do.		
		Goleki	Khanke		
			Kot Imám Bakhsh		
		Khojiánwáli	Kot Imám Bakhsh		
			Fakíranwáli		
			Thatti Baloch		
		Lange	Thatti Baloch		
			Burj Dhala		
			Garhi Gulla		
		Chak Gillan	Garhi Gulla		
	Phália	Sadullapur	Garhi Gulla	Wazirabad	Gujránwála.
			Kot Ratta		
		Laung	Mandiala		
			Kot Bela		
		Kamonki	Kot Bela		
		Bela Mushtárika	Kot Bela		
			Salloki		
		Khusar	Salloki		
		Jokálian	Rakh Singhpura		
			Ram Nagar		
		Channai Ghaniya	Ram Nagar		
		Thatta Alia	Ram Nagar		
			Chhanni Sahanpal		
		Ranmal	Chhanni Sahanpal		
			Chhanni Lak		
		Sahanpal	Chhanni Lak		
		Kotha Bholu	Chhanni Walidád		
		Manga	Manga		
			Kahngarh		
		Baho	Chhanni Jawála		
			Chhanni Mahram		
		Morid	Chhanni Ghulla	Hafizabad	
			Chhanni Ghulla		
			Chhanni Sultán		
		Randiáli	Kot Salim		
		Bahri	Kot Salim		
			Burj Iláhia		
		Kala Shadián	Kádirpur		
			Burj Bhiyan		
			Mullahanwála		
			Kakshál		
		Tunpur	Kakshál		
		Jago Kalán	Do.		
		Chhanni Mughlán	Kakshál		
			Jago		
			Chhanni Pír Shah		
		Thatti Shah Muhammad.	Chhanni Pír Shah		
			Amirkot		
		Naushahra	Naushahra		
			Farrakpur		
		Farrakhpur Kohna (old)	Farrakhpur		
			Chuk Khurd		
		Burj Gehna	Chuk Khurd		
			Pir Kot		
			Gujjarke		
		Kila Jowáhir Singh	Piroke		
			Hardo Thatta Báman		
			Chak Bhatti		

BOUNDARY VILLAGES ON THE JHELUM RIVER IN THE SHAHPUR AND JHELUM DISTRICTS.

Notification No. 518, dated the 9th July 1894.

Section 5 of the Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887.
Section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
Section 18, sub-section (2) of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884.
Section 5 of the Registration Act, III of 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of the enactments noted on the margin, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, within the limits of the estates specified in the annexed Schedule, the common boundaries of ownership of the estates specified in column 3 of that Schedule on the one hand, and of the estates specified in column 4 of the same Schedule on the other hand, shall constitute the common boundaries of the tahsíls set forth in columns 2 and 5, and of the districts set forth in columns 1 and 6 of that Schedule in which the aforesaid groups of villages are respectively included.

SCHEDULE.

List of border villages on the Jhelum.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Tahsíl.	Village.	Village	Tahsíl.	District.
		Hariá	Burj Ahmad Khán ...		
		Bádsháhpur	Jaintípur ...		
		Chak Daddán			
		Malakwál	Gidránwáli ...		
		Nasírpur	Adowál ...		
		Midh			
		Chak Nizám			
		Raipur	Haranpur ...		
		Kalas	Mahal Amírpur		
		Dhíla	Kalas ..		
		Daulatpur	Khilchi ...		
			Kalas ...		
			Mahal Sailáb ...		
		Ghugeát			
		Kot Ahmad Khán	Pind Dádan Khan ...		
		Nimtás			
		Wais	Határ ...		
		Határ	Pithar Nadi ...		
			Sahotra ..		
Shahpur ..	Bhera ...	Gulábgarh		Pind Dádan Khan.	Jhelum.
		Achrán			
		Waddhan	Channanpur ...		
		Tahi	Kot Kachcha ...		
		Gága			
			Ahmadabad ...		
		Chak Gangadás			
		Pahári Kasli			
		Hajka	Pawár ...		
		Jhammat Ránjheánwála	Mandhar ...		
			Salowána ...		
		Kohlíán	Bahána ...		
		Háfizabad			
		Dhall	Jandrán ...		
			Kádirpur ...		
		Chak Rámdás	Isáwál ...		
		Bunga Surkhru	Dhok Núra ..		
		Dhuddi			
		Sadda Kambo	Boga ...		
		Bharth	Seál ...		

BOUNDARY VILLAGES ON THE JHELUM RIVER IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT BETWEEN THE SHAHPUR AND KHUSHAB TAHSILS.

Notification No. 544, dated the 30th July 1894.

Section 5 of the Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887.
Section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
Section 18, sub-section (2) of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884.
Section 5 of the Registration Act, III of 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of the enactments noted on the margin, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, within the limits of the estates specified in the annexed Schedule, the common boundaries of ownership of the estates specified in column 3 of that Schedule on the one hand, and of the estates specified in column 4 of the same Schedule on the other hand, shall constitute the common boundaries

of the tahsíls set forth in columns 2 and 5 and of the districts set forth in columns 1 and 6 of that Schedule in which the aforesaid groups of villages are respectively included.

SCHEDULE.

List of border villages on the river Jhelum in the Shahpur District between the Shahpur and Khusháb Tahsíls.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Tahsíl.	Estate.	Estate.	Tahsíl.	District.
Shahpur	Shahpur	Bharth	Seál	Khusháb	Shahpur
			Jassowál		
		Jháwáryán	Ballowál		
		Jhok Nageání	Bánsi		
		Mehga	Dhák		
		Bírbal			
		Bela Sadhir	Rájar		
		Kut Maghrib			
		Kachchi Sadhir			
		Cháchar			
		Chak Saidrahmán	Kaura		
		Bakkhar	Narowána		
		Kachchewála			
		Kotla Sayyadán	Sandrál		
			Jandrán		
		Bunga Ichhral	Khairpur		
			Thatti Kalráni		
		Shahpur	Námewáli		
		Jhok Ahmadyár			
		Dínpur			
		Jhok Darwáni	Khusháb		
		Mughlánwála			
		Jhok Mangur	Mangur		
		Kandán	Kirpálke		
			Muhammad Shah		
		Khichchi Jágír	Jalálpur		
		Tankiwála	Thatti Ghanyerá		
		Bunga Bakhsh	Joiya		
		Hamoka	Hamoka		
		Mangril	Meli Sadrdín		
		Bunga Jhammát	Meli Pír Bakhsh		
			Shekhowál		
			Chak Meli		
			Gogochakki		
		Bunga Sighwál	Sighwál		
			Kotlá		
		Thatti Lammi	Jaura		
			Girot		
		Thatti Nahakkan	Wásu		

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Tahsíl.	Estate.	Estate.	Tahsíl.	District.
Shahpur—*concluded.*	Shahpur—*concluded.*	Chandna ...	Dhupsari ...	Khusháb ...	Shahpur.
		Hirrae ...	Chhina ...		
		Khishkan ...	Langarwála ...		
		Dhul ...	Dhul ...		
			Lál Husain ...		
		Khor	Haveli Chirágh ...		
		Lakhiwál ...	Thatti Kalandar Shah		
		Doáhna Balochan	Pípli Sayyidán ...		
		Retri ...	Shergarh		
		Hindoán ...	Tetri ...		
		Kela Jágír ...	Leghári ...		
		Thatti Yáru ...	Jaura ...		
		Shaikh Jalíl ...	Bagge ...		
		Nihang ...	Ahli Kamboh ...		
		Haveli Majoka ...	Majoka ...		
		Jaháuyán Shah ...			
		Doáhna Kánju ...	Khai Khurd ...		
		Shahpur Kánju ...			
		Kotla Rahmán ...	Khai Kalán ...		

BOUNDARY VILLAGES ON THE JHELUM RIVER IN THE JHANG AND SHAHPUR DISTRICTS.

Notification No. 601, dated the 28th August 1894.

Section 5 of the Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887.
Section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
Section 18, sub-section (2) of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884.
Section 5 of the Registration Act, III of 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of the enactments noted on the margin, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, within the limits of the estates specified in the annexed Schedule, the common boundaries of ownership of the estates specified in column 3 of that Schedule on the one hand, and of the estates specified in column 4 of the same Schedule on the other hand, shall constitute the common boundaries of the tahsíls set forth in columns 2 and 5, and of the districts set forth in columns 1 and 6 of that Schedule in which the aforesaid groups of villages are respectively included.

SCHEDULE.

List of boundary villages on the river Jhelum in the Jhang and Shahpur Districts.

District.	Tahsíl.	Estate.	Estate.	Tahsíl.	District.
Jhang ...	Jhang ...	Jhok Dáya ; Bunga Tatari.	Khái Kalán ...	Khusháb ...	Shahpur.

BOUNDARY VILLAGES ON THE RAVI AND CHENAB BETWEEN THE MOOLTAN, JHANG AND MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICTS.

Notification No. 578, dated the 9th September 1895.

1. Section 5 of the Punjab Land-Revenue Act, XVII of 1887.
2. Section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
3. Section 18, sub-section (2) of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884.
4. Section 5 of the Registration Act, III of 1877.

In modification of Notification No. 440 of 8th June 1893, and in accordance with the provisions of the enactments noted in the margin, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that within the limits of the estates specified in the annexed Schedule, the common boundaries of ownership of the estates specified in column 3 of that Schedule on the one hand, and of the estates specified in column 4 of the same Schedule on the other hand, shall constitute the common boundaries of the tahsíls set forth in columns 2 and 5, and of the district set forth in columns 1 and 6 of that Schedule in which the aforesaid groups of villages are hereby respectively included.

SCHEDULE.

List of boundary villages between Multan, Jhang and Muzaffargarh Districts over the Ravi and Chenab rivers.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Tahsíl.	Estate.	Estate.	Tahsíl.	District.
		RAVI.			
Mooltan ...	Kabirwála ...	Gulpur Panjíri ... Sáhib Langra ... Fazil Shah ...	Lalera ...	Shorkot ...	Jhang.
		CHENAB.			
Mooltan ...	Kabirwála	Shada Hiráj ... Chauki Muhan ... Mohamadpur Nasheb	Binda Sargana.	Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh.
		Charágh Bela ... Báqirabad ...	Maksúdpur.		
		Charágh Wáli ... Mamdál ...	Charágh Bela.		
		Khokra Moh abbat ...	Amírpur Kanaka Chabútra Addha *alias* Rangpur.		
		Khokra ... Jamálke ... Marhaláke ... Khera Sháhámad ... Jhok Azám ...	Dhuniáni.		
		Thu Najib ... Nek Máchhi ... Bela Sháh Dín ...	Alípur Shumálí. Samlot.		
		Salárwáhan Nau ... Gagra Qalandar Jahania Khair Dín Himyána ... Ahmadabád Nau ... Ahmadabád Kohná ... Khair Dín II ...	Ránawahán. Shekhpur Matti. Mirdádi. Saidpur. Mirgatpur		
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	Sámbhal ... Sárwáni Bela.	Rakh Sárwáni Bela.	Sanawán.	
		Alahdádi ...	Kotha. Parhar. Theri.		Muzaffargarh.
		Zamánpur ... Khazánpur ... Amírpur Sohu ...	Umarpur. Samti. Khudái.	Muzaffargarh.	
		Wándar ... Jhok Chhájra ...	Ganji Basti.		
		Lashkarpur ... Mekanwála ...	Lashkarpur.		
		Baháwalpur ... Adhwána ... Wilán ...	Jhalárin Shumáli.		
		Nawábpur ...	Faridabad. Pípli.		

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Tahsíl.	Estate.	Estate.	Tahsíl.	District.
Mooltan—*concluded.*		Nún Adhwána ... Gorewála ...	Missi. Hájipur.	Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh.
		Duddi ... Akbarpur ... Binda Malána ... Hamrot ...	Pakka Sandila Lohach Jhánbar.		
		Behli ...	Jarh.		
		Said Alipur ...	Alipur Janúbi.		
		Hawándpur ...	Dramri. Shekhpur Shumáli.		
		Rájapur ... Sher Shah .. Abbúhatta ... Shakar Bela ... Gagra ...	Moradabad, Thattha Siálán. Doába. Sonákki.		
		Kachúr ...	Borthwáhi.		
		Jambhúr ...	Lálpur.		
		Mirzánpur ...	Hájipur.		
	Sujhabad ...	Khánpur ...	Shahpur. Bulewáhan.		
		Jái ... Sherpur ...	Kachhi Jai.		
		Fatteh Bela ...	Bet Panjári. Bet Nawan.		
		Táhirpur ... Soman ... Wains ...	Sulemánpur. Miránpur. Taraf Dhol. Kánwáni. Kuthela.		
		Mahra ...	Bet Jhok.		
		Dhúndhun ... Amánullapur ...	Bet Mithai Shah.		
		Bhána. ...	Bet Husaini. Khanpur.		
		Jalálpur Kháki ... Chak Jalálpur ..	Mochiwála.		
		Seri ... Khás Pinjáni Urwarli Khás Pinjáni ..	Taror Pinjáni.		
		Thattha Makhdumpur Tror Jalálpur ...	Jalálpur Khás.		
		Mire Malla ...	Gánga. Kádirpur.		
		Basti Saidán ... Jhanpur ...	Sálhán. Kádirpur.		
		Khákhi Paunté ...	Khara Pinjáni.	Alipur ...	Muzaffargarh.
		Jangwála ... Chak Maulvi 'Ata ...	Shakar Bela. Faizpur.		
		Rapri ...	Balu Sandila. Keharwála.		
		Taror Manikwáli ...	Musallim Chhajra.		
		Shahpur ...	Kotla Lál Shah. Banaroya. Muradpur Shumáli. Murádpur.		
		Narúl ...	Miránpur. Shahir Sultán.		
		Bet Kech ...	Kachpack.		
		Nahránwála ... Bet Mughal ...	Bet Panuhan.		
		Shíhni ...	Chak Wadda. Bakhri. Dambharwála.		

Extracts from Settlement Reports relating to boundaries on the River Jamna.

Section 307, Gurgáon Settlement Report (first para).

Alluvion and diluvion.

The general rule determining the boundary between the Gurgáon villages and those in Bulandshahr and Aligarh, is that of following the deep stream of the Jamna, but to this rule there are three exceptions; the villages of Gurwári, Bághpur and Bahrámpur have fixed boundaries with the opposite villages; and at the present time portions of Gurwári and Bághpur are on the opposite bank of the Jamna, while the two Bulandshahr villages, which face Bahrámpur, own lands on this side. Up to 1871, these detached portions were treated as in all respects parts of the present estates, but in that year the deep stream of the Jamna was declared in all cases the boundary of the Gurgáon District; and in consequence of this order the various detached portions were formed into separate revenue units.

* * * * * *

Extract para. 265 of Delhi Settlement Report.

* * * * * *

General points in the assessment, alluvion and diluvion.

A few points which in their nature concern the whole assessment of the district still remain to be noticed; and first that of alluvion and diluvion on the river Jamna.

As the river runs down on one side of the whole length of the district the yearly di-alluvion work forms an important feature of the revenue administration. The Jamna, however, is not nearly so violent or capricious as the Punjab rivers, generally speaking, are, and its incursions are rarely sudden or unforeseen. There are altogether 92 villages in the district at present bordering on the stream; 24 in Sunipat; in Delhi 24 and in Ballabgarh 44. The boundary for revenue purposes throughout is as noted in paragraph 189 note, the deep stream of the river, but for proprietary right the custom is various. In Sunipat for all the 24 villages the deep stream determines the property (*machha súi*), in Delhi only 7 use this rule; in the remaining 17 villages the proprietor keeps his land whether on this side the stream or not (*muailyan-ul-hadd*). In Ballabgarh more follow the deep stream, and 35 the fixed boundary.

Rule of property on the Delhi riverain.

* * * * * *

Extract Para. 637 of Karnál Settlement Report.

* * * * * *

I may note here that the deep stream is recognised as the boundary between villages on opposite sides of the river all along the part of the Jamna under settlement. The year before last (1878) a considerable cultivated area was given up without dispute by the Tánda people to our villages under the operation of this rule. The custom is recorded in the administration papers on both sides of the river.

* * * * * *

Extract Para. 84 of Karnál and Umballa Settlement Report.

* * * * * *

Boundary between Punjab and North-Western Provinces.

84. From the point where the Jamna leaves the hills to the border of the Karnál District, the boundary between the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces is the boundary of the villages of the Umballa and Sahâranpur Districts (Government of India Notification No. 1501, dated 11th September 1884), and Umballa includes lands, and even some whole villages, on the far side of the deep stream. It was found that the boundaries of the estates of the two districts as shown in the maps of the old settlements did not lock, measurements having usually only been carried up to the bank of the river as it existed at settlement. With the co-operation of Mr. L. S. Porter, Settlement Officer of Sahâranpur, all land omitted from the maps was divided between the Sahâranpur, and Umballa estates. The boundaries now coincide, and in case of dispute can easily be laid down with the help of the settlement maps. Under Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 136, dated 12th January 1884, the deep stream of the Jamna has been declared to be the boundary between Karnál and the districts of Sahâranpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Meerut. The District Officers are required to have the boundary verified year by year. By the operation of the deep stream rule several estates have been transferred from Muzaffarnagar to Indri, the proprietary rights in the land remaining unchanged. But in cases of gradual accretion the land would be claimed by our villages.

NEW SERIES No. 19.

SELECTION FROM THE RECORDS

OF THE OFFICE OF THE

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Published by Authority.

No. 45.

CONTENTS.

Lahore:
THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
Contractors to the Punjab Government.

1896.